DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CATALOG OF CREEPMETER MEASUREMENTS IN CALIFORNIA FROM 1966 THROUGH 1988

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Open-File Report 89-650

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INTRODUCTION

As part of its earthquake prediction research program, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has been monitoring aseismic fault creep along earthquake faults in California for more than 20 years. Studies of the data have shown correlations between fault creep and earthquakes, displacements measured by tiltmeters, strainmeters, and other geophysical instruments, and drops in water level in wells (Bufe and Nason, 1973; Burford, 1972; Burford, 1976; Burford, 1988; Burford and others, 1973; Goulty and Gilman, 1978; Johnston, 1980; King and others, 1977; King and others, 1987; Lisowski and Prescott, 1981; Mavko, 1982; Mavko and others, 1985; McHugh and Johnston, 1976; Mortensen and others, 1977; Nason, 1973; Poley and others, 1987; Raleigh and others, 1979; Roeloffs and others, 1989; Scholz and others, 1969; Schulz and others, 1982; Schulz and others, in press; Simpson and others, 1986; Simpson and others, 1987; Simpson and others, 1988; Wesson and others, 1973).

In recent years studies of an unusual 22-year average recurrence interval between moderate earthquakes since 1857 at Parkfield, California have resulted in the evolution of a Parkfield prediction experiment conducted jointly by the USGS and the State of California and the release in 1985 of a USGS forecast that a magnitude 5.0+ earthquake is expected to occur in the area before 1993 (Bakun and Lindh, 1985). Because of observations interpreted as accelerated fault creep on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield before the magnitude 5.5 earthquake in 1966 (Wallace and Roth, 1967), fault creep measurements are an integral part of this experiment (Bakun and others, 1987).

Fault creep is monitored by a variety of techniques utilizing several different instruments. Trilateration networks consisting of survey lines up to 41 km long across the fault are measured with geodolites for regional studies of deformation (King and others 1987; Prescott and others, 1981; Savage and Prescott, 1973). Two-color laser geodimeters are used to measure lines 1-9 km long for a closer-in look at fault motion and premonitory strain (Huggett and others, 1977; Slater and Burford, 1979; Langbein, 1981), as are short-aperture geodolite measurements (Lisowski and Prescott, 1981). Near-fault horizontal deformation is monitored by theodolite measurements of multiple-monument survey lines called alinement arrays that span 100-200 m of the fault zone (Burford and Harsh, 1980; Wilmesher and Baker, 1987).

Creepmeters are used to obtain precise measurements of movement across 5 to 18 meters of the fault zone. Creepmeters, because of the small aperture, yield a minimum value for creep across the fault zone as comparisons with data from the larger aperture alinement array and geodolite surveys have shown (Burford and Harsh, 1980; Lisowski and Prescott, 1981; Wilmesher and Baker, 1987). These comparisons also show that occasionally a creepmeter has been placed across only one of two or more active traces at a site (Burford and Harsh, 1980; Wilmesher and Baker, 1987). However, unlike surveying methods, creepmeters provide continuous data that can be monitored via telemetry for instantaneous knowledge of direct fault movement.

CREEPMETER INSTRUMENTATION, DATA COLLECTION, AND USGS STATION LOCATIONS

The USGS creepmeter is a thermally-stable length standard (rod or wire) 10 to 36 meters long, stretched across an active fault trace at a typical angle $22^{\circ} \le \theta \le 45^{\circ}$ from the fault strike (Figure 1). The rod or wire is anchored on a pier at one end and tensioned through the instrument on a pier at the other end. When one side of the fault moves horizontally past the other, the creepmeter piers will either move closer together or farther apart, depending on the instrument orientation and the sense of lateral slip. As the piers move, the rod or wire will move an amount $\Delta \ell$ through electronic and mechanical measuring devices at the instrument end. The actual fault slip is calculated by dividing the amount of wire movement by $\cos \theta$. Resolution of the creepmeter electronic signal ranges from 0.02 to 0.50 mm, depending on instrument design, and full range for the majority of creepmeters is 25 mm before a reset is necessary.

In addition to maintaining its own network of instruments during 20 years of fault monitoring, the USGS has become responsible for instruments originally installed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory and by the California Institute of Technology. Consequently, the creepmeter described above and shown in Figure 1 appears in various modifications in the field, depending on original instrument design, but the basic principle remains the same. Currently, 37 extension creepmeters and one contraction meter are being monitored in central and northern California.

In an attempt to measure the coseismic and postseismic slip after a moderate earthquake, a special strong motion creepmeter was developed and installed in 1986-87 in 7 of the regular creepmeter vaults at Parkfield, site of the current USGS prediction experiment. The USGS length standard for this 35-cm-range instrument is a stainless steel cable originally developed for water level monitoring. The cable is secured to the vault wall at the anchor end, and looped over a pulley and tensioned with a weight at the instrument end. Like its anchor, the instrument is secured to the vault wall, to avoid any interference with the regular 25-mm-range creepmeter instrument and anchor, which are mounted on piers in the vaults and decoupled from vault movement by special rubber fittings. Field measurements for the strong-motion creepmeters are provided by a dial counter graduated in millimeters, and an on-site record is produced by the signal from a potentiometer connected to the pulley.

A more complete description of the various USGS creepmeters appears in Schulz and others, 1982.

Real-time data from 29 of the 38 creepmeters are transmitted every 10 minutes via satellite telemetry to a computer at USGS Menlo Park headquarters. At the end of each month, telemetry data are hand-edited, compared with micrometer readings made in the field, and appended to the files of creep data. When telemetry from a station fails, or if a station is not on telemetry, daily data points are plotted by hand from the on-site recorder chart and appended to the files.

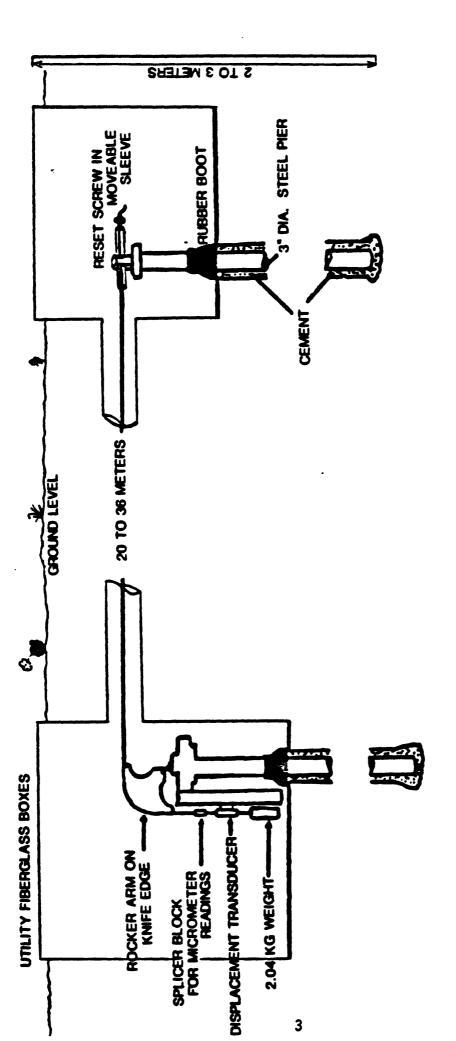


Figure 1.

Typical wire creepmeter installation. The USGS uses several different types of creepmeters (see text), but the basic design-a rod or wire under tension-is the same for all except the Cienega Winery instruments (CWN1, CWC3). There the unique placement of the winery building on two cement slabs with their junction parallel to and directly over the creeping fault trace allows instrumentation to be bolted directly to the floor and walls. USGS creepmeters operating as of December 31, 1988 are shown in regular print on Figures 2, 3, and 4 and are listed in Table 1. Stations that ceased operating before December 31, 1988, are shown in italics in Figures 2, 3, and 4 are described in Table 2. Data from these discontinued sites do not appear here, but can be found in catalogs referenced in Table 2.

DATA PRESENTATION

This catalog presents data from USGS creepmeters for the years 1966 through 1988. Creepmeter location information and data are ordered herein geographically from north to south along each of three faults—the San Andreas, Hayward, and Calaveras. Each creepmeter has a separate section that includes a station description, latitude, longitude, type and length of instrument, the station's distance from a given geographical point, a portion of the appropriate $7^{1}/2$ series topographic map with the station location marked on it, and a brief description of the geology and local creep rate. There is also a spread sheet for each station, showing cumulative slip values calculated from field readings of the micrometer or dial on each instrument, and a page-size long-term plot of the station's cumulative values for the period 1966 through 1988. Instrument installation dates are indicated on the spread sheets and plots by 0.0 values for creep.

Several station descriptions refer to contraction meters installed along with extension meters in configurations to provide a double check on fault slip. Rod contraction instruments proved at an early date to have mechanical disadvantages that rendered their data questionable, and many of the meters soon became disabled. Contraction data do not appear here, but are included in tables in earlier catalogs (Nason and others, 1974; Schulz and others, 1976; Schulz and Burford, 1979). Also not presented here are data from the experimental strong-motion creepmeters installed in 1987-88 in seven Parkfield creepmeter vaults. The primary purpose of these meters is to provide information on fault movement during and after the next Parkfield earthquake. Thus, the data are not routinely digitized, but each station's cumulative movement is calculated from quarterly field readings and stored in the computer.

Weekly micrometer and dial readings made in the field were used to calculate cumulative values in the early years of creepmeter monitoring before electronic recording systems were in place. Since the advent of on-site chart recorders, and more recently telemetry, field readings have been made only during routine quarterly maintenance visits. Nevertheless, the fundamental form of each data trace comes from these field readings, joined together when possible with daily data points from electronic records. Thus, separate dots on the plots represent individual field readings, and a continuous data trace represents a period when electronic records were available and of sufficient quality to be used together with the readings. In 1977, budget cuts forced removal of electronics from several sites; however, quarterly field readings do exist into the 1980's for most of these sites.

Occasionally a wire or rod broke, and months or a year would pass before repairs. In the case of stations like San Juan Bautista (XSJ2), the trend from the pre-break record

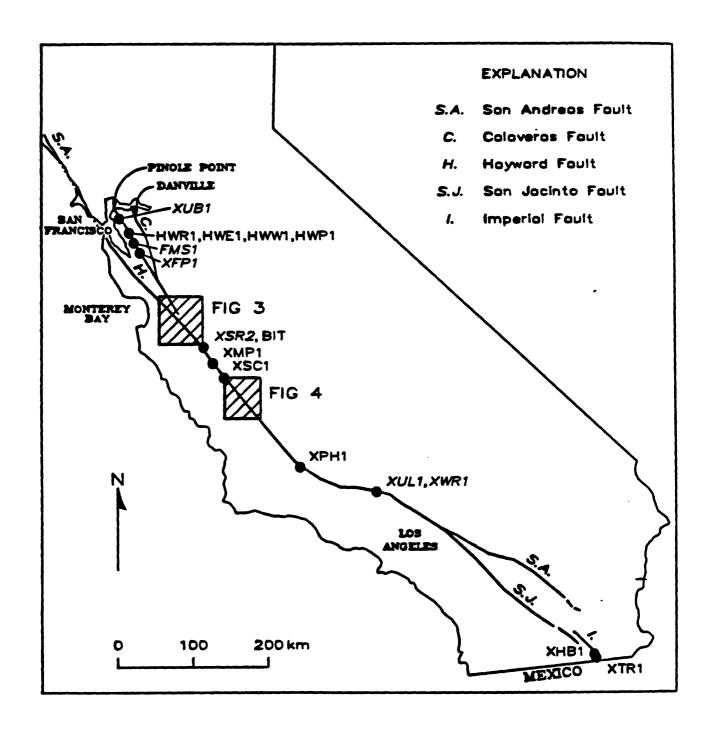


Figure 2.

Map showing locations of USGS creepmeters in California. Stations with code names in regular type were operating as of December 31, 1988 (see Table 1). Stations with code names in italics have been discontinued (see Table 2 for date of removal or abandonment, and appropriate catalog reference). See Figure 3 for the Hollister area creepmeters and Figure 4 for the Parkfield creepmeters.

HOLLISTER AREA

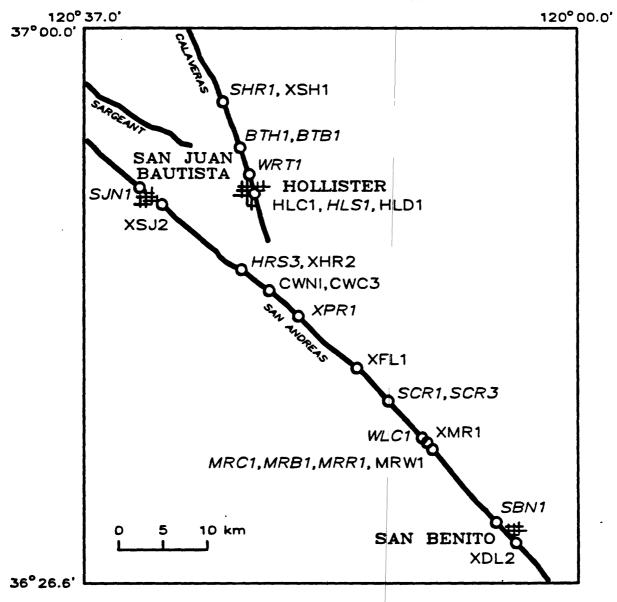


Figure 3.

Map showing locations of USGS creepmeters in Hollister, California, area. Stations with code names in regular type were operating as of December 31, 1988 (see Table 1): Stations with code names in italics have been discontinued (see Table 2 for date of removal or abandonment, and appropriate catalog reference).

PARKFIELD AREA

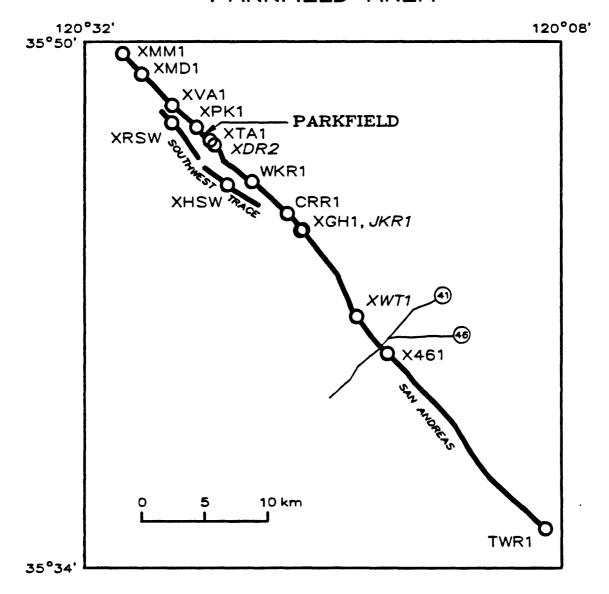


Figure 4.

Map showing locations of USGS creepmeters in Parkfield, California, area. Stations with code names in regular type were operating as of December 31, 1988 (see Table 1). Stations with code names in italics have been discontinued (see Table 2 for date of removal or abandonment, and appropriate catalog reference.

Table 1. Creepmeter Sites

Site	Name	Distance km ¹	Latitude West	Longitude North	Installation Date	Average Creep Rate mm/yr ²
	San Andreas Fault				<u> </u>	
XSJ2	San Juan Bautista	310.8	36°50.21	121°31.2'	June 1969	7.0
XHR2	Harris Ranch	321. 9	36°46.3'	121°25.3'	April 1985	8.9
CWN1	Cienega Winery, North	326.0	36°4 5.0'	121°23.1'	June 1972	11.5
CWC3	Cienega Winery, Central	326 .0	36°45.0	121°23.1'	Nov. 1968	10.0
XFL1	Frank Lewis Long	339.4	36°3 9.9'	121°16.3'	April 1973	7.0
XMR1	Melendy Ranch	35 0.8	36°35.7'	121°11.2'	June 1969	19.0
MRW1	Melendy Windmill	352.1	36°35.1'	121°10.6'	Sept. 1972	2 0.0
XDL2	Dry Lake Long	365.7	36°29.5	121°04.7'	1973	0.25
BIT1	Bitterwater	379.1	36°23.9'	120°58.9'	July 1969	17.0
XMP1	Monarch Peak	405.1	36°12.8'	120°47.9'	June 1969	14.0
XSC1	Slack Canyon	427.6	36°03.9'	120°37.7'	June 1969	22 .0
XMM1	Middle Mountain	443.5	35°57.5'	120°30.1'	Oct. 1979	14.2
XMD1	Middle Ridge	445.8	35°56.6'	120°29.1'	July 1986	19.0
XVA1	Varian Ranch	448.9	35°55.3'	120°27.7'	April 1987	7.3
XPK1	Parkfield	451.8	35°54.1'	120°26.5'	Oct. 1979	13.0
XTA1	Taylor Ranch	453.8	35°53.4'	120°25.6'	Sept. 1985	7.0
XDR2	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0'	120°25.2'	July 1969	8.0
WKR1	Work Ranch	458.7	35°51.5'	120°23.5'	May 1976	5.0
CRR1	Carr Ranch	463.0	35°50.1'	120°21.8'	May 1966	2.5
XGH1	Gold Hill	463.8	35°49.2'	120°20.9'	July 1969	5.3
X461	Highway 46	477.4	35°43.4'	120°16.7'	Aug. 1986	-0.4*
TWR1	Twisselman Ranch	508.0	35°35.8'	120°08.8'	Nov. 1976	-0.4*
XRSW	Roberson Southwest	450.6	35°54.4'	120°27.6'	May 1987	2.3
XHSW	Hearst Southwest	457.0	35°51.7'	120°24.9'	June 1987	-2.7*
XPH1	Panorama Hills	563.7	35°08.9'	119°41.5'	Aug. 1977	-0.16*
	Hayward Fault					
HWR1	Hayward, Rose St.	42.6	37°40.8'	122°05.4'	April 1968	4.1
HWE1	Hayward, D St. East	44.0	37°40.2'	122°04.8'	April 1968	1.0
HWW1	Hayward, D St. West	44.0	37°40.2'	122°04.8'	April 1963	3.2
HWP1	Hayward, Palisade St.	45.0	37°39.8'	122°04.5'	June 1970	3.6

Table 1. Creepmeter Sites continued

Site	Name	Distance km ¹	Latitude West	Longitude North	Installation Date	Average Creep Rate mm/yr ²
	Calaveras Fault					
XSH1	Shore Road	109.2	36°56.6'	121°26.7'	April 1986	7.5
HLC1	Hollister, Central Ave.	119.5	36°51.4'	121°24.3'	April 1970	8.7
HLD1	Hollister, D St.	121.0	36°50.5'	121°24.2'	April 1970	2.1

¹The positions on the San Andreas fault are given in kilometers southeastward along the fault trace from Point Arena. The positions on the Hayward fault are given in kilometers southeastward along the fault trace from Pinole Point. The positions on the Calaveras fault are given in kilometers southeastward along the fault trace from Danville, California.

²Average creep rate over life of meter.

^{*}A negative sign indicates left-lateral movement

Table 2. Creepmeter Sites Discontinued Prior to December 31, 1988

Site	Name	Distance km	Latitude West	Longitude North	Installation Date	Date of Last Available Data	Catalog Reference
	San Andreas Fault						
XWD1	Woodside, Roberta Dr.	217.5	37°25.0	122°15.6'	June 1969	Feb. 1970	Yamashita et al., 1973
SJN1	San Juan Nyland	307.7	36°51.3	121°32.7'	Aug. 1968	Aug. 1985	This Report
HRS3	Harris Ranch	321.9	36°46.3	121°25.3°	June 1969	July 1980	This Report
CWB	Cienega Barograph	326.0	36°45.0°	121°23.1°	July 1958	Dec. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
EYR	Eyre Ranch	328.8	36°44.1	121°21.8'	Sept. 1970	Dec. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
XPR1	Paicenes Ranch	330.0	36°43.4	121°20.9	May 1973	Nov. 1979	This Report
XFL2	Frank Lewis NS	339.4	36°39.9	121°16.3°	April 1973	Dec. 1977	Schulz et al., 1982
SCN1	Stone Canyon No.	344.2	36°38.2'	121°14.3°	Sept. 1972	Nov. 1977	Schulz et al., 1982
SCH	Stone Canyon Hill	344.6	36°38.2	121°14.0°	June 1968	Dec. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
SCR1	Stone Canyon River	344.9	36°37.9	121°13.9°	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1978	This Report
WTC	Waters Central	345.9	36°37.4°	121°13.4'	Oct. 1972	Aug. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976
WTW	Waters West	345.9	36°37.4°	121°13.4°	Oct. 1972	Aug. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976
HKN	Hawkins	347.7	36°36.7'	121°12.7'	Sept. 1972	Nov. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
WLC	Willow Creek	350.0	36°35.8°	121°11.5'	Oct. 1972	Oct. 1981	This Report
MRC1	Melendy Corral	351.2	36°35.5	121°11.1'	Sept. 1970	Dec. 1982	This Report
MRB1	Melendy Barn	351.3	36°35.4°	121°11.0°	June 1969	Nov. 1979	This Report
MRR1	Melendy Ranch	351.5	36°35.3	121°10.9°	Oct. 1972	Nov. 1979	This Report
SBN1	San Benito	362.2	36°30.8°	121°06.0°	June 1969	Sept. 1982	This Report
XLR1	Little Rabbit Valley	374.5	36°25.2	121°00.3	June 1969	Aug. 1972	Yamashita et al., 1973
XSR1	Smith Ranch Strain	381.0	36°23.0°	120°58.0°	June 1969	Dec. 1972	Yamashita et al., 1973
XSR2	Smith Ranch	381.0	36°23.0'	120°58.0°	June 1969	May 1982	This Report
XDR1	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0	120°25.2	July 1969	Oct. 1985	This Report
XDR2	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0°	120°25.2°	Oct. 1985	July 1987	This Report
JKR1	Jack Ranch	464.8	35°48.8	120°20.7	Sept. 1976	none	This Report
XDR2	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0	120°25.2'	Oct. 1985	July 1987	This Report
XWT1	Water Tank	472.8	35°45.4	120°18.5°	June 1969	Mar. 1984	This Report
XUL1	Una Lake	720.5	34°32.9	118°06.4°	Oct. 1977	Feb. 1981	This Report
XWR1*	Wiehe Ranch	733.2	340206	117°58.2	Oct. 1977	Sept. 1983	This Report

Table 2. Creepmeter Sites Discontinued Prior to December 31, 1988 (continued)

Site	Name	Distance km	Latitude West	Longitude North	Installation Date	Date of Last Available Data	Catalog Reference
	Hayward Fault						
XUB1	Berkeley	17.0	37°52.4	122°15.1°	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1988	This Report
CWT	Claremont Water Tunnel	19.5	37°51.3°	122°14.2°	1972	Nov. 1974	Schulz et al., 1976
FMN	Fremont, Nursery Ave.	56.6	37°34.8°	121°59.3	Mar. 1971	Jan. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
FMS1	Fremont, Shinn Sta.	58.2	37°34.1'	121°58.9°	Aug. 1970	Feb. 1983	This Report
XFP1	Fremont, Prune Ave.	66.3	37°30.4°	121°55.8°	June 1969	Dec. 1977	This Report
	Sargeant Fault						
XCR1	Chase Ranch	24.1	36°58.6°	121°38.7°	June 1969	Nov. 1970	Yamashita et al., 1973
	Calaveras Fault						
XCY1	Coyote	92.5	37°04.2°	121°31.5°	June 1969	Jan. 1970	Yamashita et al., 1973
FIN	Fortado N	102.4	36°59.9°	121°28.6'	June 1972	Nov. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
FTE	Fortado E	102.8	36°59.7	121°28.5°	June 1972	Nov. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
FTW	Fortado W	102.8	36°59.7°	121°28.5°	June 1972	Nov. 1972	Nason et al., 1974
LKE	Lake Road	108.1	36°57.2°	121°26.9°	June 1969	April 1976	Schulz and Burford,
SHR1	Shore Road	109.2	36°56.6°	121°26.7'	June 1971	May 1986	1979 This Report
XCD1	Costa Dairy	111.1	36°55.5°	121°26.2°	Aug. 1976	Dec. 1977	Schulz and Burford,
							1979
BTH1	Bertuccio House	114.0	36°54.1°	121°25.6°	June 1971	June 1979	This Report
BTB1	Bertuccio Barn	114.1	36°54.1'	121°25.6°	June 1971	Aug. 1982	This Report
BLS	Bolsa Road	114.9	36°53.6°	121°25.4°	June 1971	Aug. 1977	Schulz and Burford,
		1		10,700			1979
WKII	Wright Koad	117.7	36°52.2	121°24.8'	June 1971	July 1983	Instruction This Description
HEST	noilister, Seventa St.	120.0	36-51.1	7.67 121	April 1970	rost sinc	I ms neport

Table 2. Creepmeter Sites Discontinued Prior to December 31, 1988 (continued)

Site	Name	Distance km	Latitude West	Latitude Longitude West North	Installation Date	Date of Last Available Data	Catalog Reference
	Other Faults						
BSH	Busch (Hollister Valley)		36°56.8°	121°27.1'	June 1970	Nov. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976
OVF	Lone Pine Fan (Owens Valley)		36°37.2°	118°05.1'	Dec. 1968	April 1974	Schulz et al., 1976
AVO	Lone Pine Aqueduct (Owens Valley)		36°37.2°	118°05.1'	Dec. 1968	April 1974	Schulz et al., 1976
KER	Kern Front Fault (Bakersfield)		35°27.2°	119°01.9°	Oct. 1968	June 1974	Schulz et al., 1976
TFT	Buena Vista Fault (Taft)		35°09.7'	119°26.4'	Aug. 1967	Mar. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976
XHB1**	Imperial Fault (Heber Road)		32°43.8'	115°24.3°	Oct. 1975	Nov. 1977	Schulz et al., 1979
XTR1**	Imperial Fault (Tuttle Ranch)		32°41.6°	115°24.3°	Oct. 1975	Nov. 1977	Schulz and Burford, 1979

Distances are measured southeastward from Point Arena on the San Andreas fault, southeastward from Pinole Point on the Hayward fault, northwestward from the junction of the Sargeant and Calaveras faults on the Sargeant fault, and southeastward from Danville on the Calaveras fault.

^{*}This station is now operated by the University of Southern California, which has all data after September, 1983.

^{**}These stations are now operated by California Institute of Technology, which has all data after November, 1977

and data from surveys of a nearby alinement array were used to extrapolate a beginning point for the post-break record. For Harris Ranch (HRS3, XHR1, XHR2), we started XHR2 at zero rather than extrapolate the trend provided by the short and discontinuous record from XHR1 or the trend from the longer record of the earlier instrument HRS3, which differed both in design and length from XHR1 and XHR2. In other cases, if a break in data lasted no longer than one or two months and no supportive alinement array data were available, the last cumulative data point before the break was used to begin the post-break record.

In order to show as much detail as possible on the page-size long-term plots, different vertical scales have been employed, depending on a station's cumulative creep rate, its geographical location, or the extent of its data set. This varying scale can best be explained by its use on the Parkfield data. The southermost stations in Cholame Valley have low cumulative creep rates but long records, and thus were plotted using the moderate-total-offset scale required by the Parkfield stations further north. Stations south of Highway 46 and on the Southwest Trace, however, have shorter data sets and such low creep rates that they were plotted on the lowest-total-offset scale. The rate at Carr Ranch is low to moderate, but the station was installed in 1966 and is the longest data set in our files; it requires the highest-total-offset scale to show all the data points.

The plots were scaled as follows:

LOW CUMULATIVE CREEP TOTAL OFFSETS

Total vertical scale 112.5 mm

San Andreas fault stations:

- Southwest Trace in Parkfield.
- south of Highway 46 in Parkfield.
- Carrizo Plain.
- Palmdale stations.

All Hayward fault stations.

Calaveras fault stations in Fremont.

MODERATE CUMULATIVE CREEP TOTAL OFFSETS AND/OR LONG DATA SETS Total vertical scale 225 mm

San Andreas fault stations:

- from San Juan Bautista to Melendy Ranch.
- from Middle Mountain to Carr Ranch in Parkfield.
- from Gold Hill to Highway 46 in Parkfield.

Calaveras fault stations:

- from Shore Road through Hollister.

HIGH CUMULATIVE CREEP TOTAL OFFSETS AND/OR LONG DATA SETS Total vertical scale 450 mm

San Andreas fault stations:

- from Melendy Ranch south of Hollister through Slack canyon north of Parkfield.
- Carr Ranch in Parkfield.

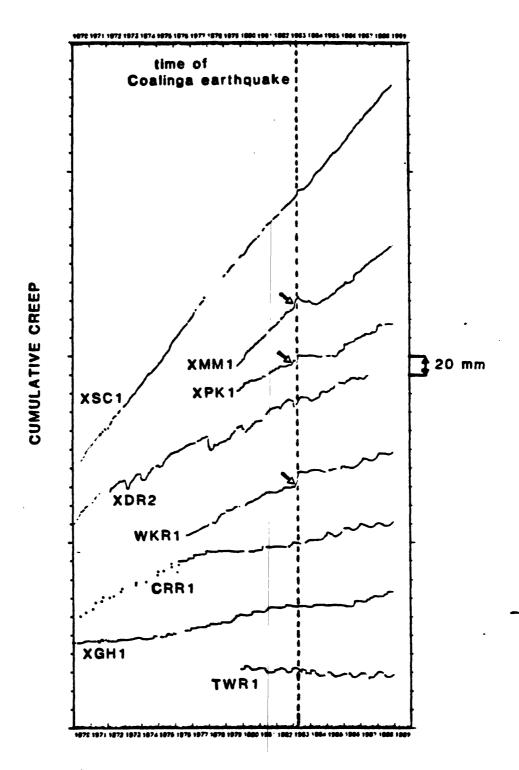
The total vertical scale appears in the upper left-hand corner of each plot. The lowest-total-offset scale is half the moderate scale, which in turn is half the highest scale.

Our previous catalogs also presented yearly creep data plots produced by whatever computer was in use at the time of compilation. The resulting plot scales varied from one catalog to the next, making direct comparisons between time periods difficult. As a partial remedy we have omitted here the one-year plots and have produced instead composite long-term plots of data for all stations still active or still archived in our current computer files as of 1989, from the time of each station's installation until its removal, or, if still an active instrument, until December 31, 1988. These composite plots have the same horizontal scale (time = 1966–1988) and vertical scale (1 unit = 20 mm) for easy visual comparisons, and appear as separate plates accompanying this report. Plate 1 presents data for the San Andreas fault from San Juan Bautista to Melendy Ranch, south of Hollister. Plate 2 shows data from San Benito south to Palmdale, omitting the Parkfield areas but including the creepmeter in the Carrizo Plain; and Plate 3 is devoted to the creepmeters in Parkfield. Plate 4 displays data for the Hayward and Calaveras faults. More detailed information for any station or stations is available upon request.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Three noteworthy developments have been observed in the creepmeter data since our last catalog (Schulz and others, 1982). The first was the dramatic effect produced by the Coalinga magnitude 6.5 earthquake of May 2, 1983, on creep on the San Andreas fault at Parkfield, 35 km distant from the earthquake source (Mavko and others, 1985; Schulz and others, in press). Creepmeters from TWR1 (Twisselman Ranch) south of Parkfield to XSJ2 (San Juan Bautista) 200 km north of Parkfield recorded coseismic steps, followed by varying periods of retardation in right-lateral creep along the San Andreas fault recorded at creepmeters from BIT1 (Bitterwater) to XGH1 (Gold Hill) (Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5). A reversal from right-lateral to left-lateral creep at one Parkfield creepmeter (XMM1, Middle Mountain) persisted until a sequence of small earthquakes occurred in summer, 1984, directly under the station (Poley and others, 1987). Right-lateral creep then resumed at a rate reduced from the pre-1983 average. The longest retardation, at XGH1, Gold Hill, finally ended in summer, 1986, three years after the Coalinga earthquake. To date (1989), rates at all Parkfield creepmeters but two (XPK1, Parkfield; XGH1, Gold Hill) remain less than the pre-Coalinga average rates (Figure 5, Plate 3). For creepmeters still recording reduced creep rates, slip deficits as of January 1, 1989 ranged from 14 to 50 mm, suggesting a possible delay in the projected occurrence of the next Parkfield earthquake of from 8.5 to 30 months. However, the highest slip deficits appear in data from creepmeters installed after 1976, while lower deficits appear in data from creepmeters installed seven years earlier. If longer data sets can provide more confidence, the next Parkfield earthquake may only be delayed from 8.5 to 14 months. This conclusion assumes the Coalinga earthquake was not, in fact, the anticipated Parkfield earthquake.

The second new observation of interest also comes from the Parkfield area. After the last "characteristic" Parkfield earthquake (June 27, 1966, magnitude 5.5), surface ruptures



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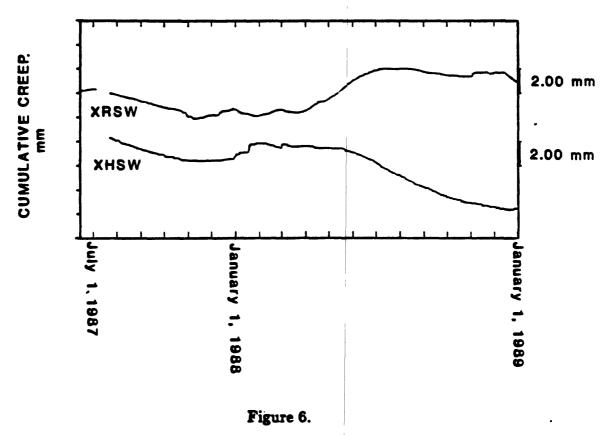
Figure 5.

Plots of cumulative creep from the 8 Parkfield creepmeters operating at the time of the magnitude 6.5 earthquake at Coalinga, California on May 2, 1983. Stations are arranged from north to south along the fault. Large surges in creep were recorded at 3 sites (XMM1, XPK1, and WKR1) during the extremely wet winter preceding the earthquake (arrows). Right-lateral coseismic steps ranging from 0.50 to 8.22 mm were recorded on May 2 by 6 of the more northern creepmeters, while the 2 southern creepmeters (XGH1 and TWR1) recorded left-lateral coseismic steps of -0.19 and -0.75 mm, respectively. Creep rates at the creepmeters were sharply affected for up to 3 years following the earthquake (see Plate 3).

were mapped along the main trace of the San Andreas fault from Middle Mountain on the north to just south of Highway 46, 29 km south of Parkfield (Brown and others, 1967) (Figure 4). Surface ruptures were also discovered on a trace approximately 1 km to the southwest of the main trace, for a distance of 12 km (Figure 4). This branch of the fault was named the Southwest Trace (Brown and others, 1967). Near-fault movement was not routinely monitored until 1983, when special survey lines (alinement arrays) were installed at two locations on the trace. Movement at those sites measured during the next 3 years was greater than could be accounted for by observational errors, and in 1986-87 two more arrays and two creepmeters (XRSW, Roberson Southwest, and XHSW, Hearst Southwest) were installed on the trace. After 2 years of operation, the Roberson creepmeter shows an overall right-lateral trend of 2.3 mm/yr, while the Hearst creepmeter shows a left-lateral trend of 3.5 mm/yr (Figure 6). A model for transfer of some motion from the main trace to the Southwest Trace has been postulated by Wilmesher (in review), who also suggests the Southwest Trace is actually a series of traces providing step-over of movement from the San Andreas main trace to as-yet unidentified traces farther west.

The third new item of interest comes from intensive instrumentation of the Parkfield area for the prediction experiment that has allowed comparison of creepmeter data with that from other close-by geophysical instruments. At one particularly sensitive site on "Middle Mountain in Parkfield, an interesting interaction has appeared between surface fault creep, changes in water level in a nearby well, and seismic activity. The first significant observation was an apparent 90-day periodicity between large drops in water level in a deep well on Middle Mountain coincident with significant (> 0.5 mm) creep events on one or both of two Middle Mountain creepmeters—XMM1, 0.7 km northwest of the well, and XMD1, 1.8 km southeast of the well (Roeloffs and others, 1989). This periodicity continued from January to October, 1987, with amplitude of the water level drops and cumulative creep decreasing with time. Between October 1987 and November 1988, periodicity was altered by combination water-level drops/creep events occurring within the 90-day windows. In mid-1989, it was discovered that magnitude 2 or greater earthquakes had occurred in the Middle Mountain area within ± 10 days of each of the larger water level drops during 1987, and, perhaps more significantly, the period when the 90-day cycle was disturbed coincided with a 16-month hiatus in earthquakes greater than 2.0 in the area (8/3/87-11/10/88). Shortly after the largest water level drop to date in October 1988 and the return of the magnitude 2 or greater earthquakes in November, 1988, the 90-day cycle began to appear again.

Figure 7 shows amplitudes of the water level drops (solid circles), and amounts of cumulative slip as of those dates at XMM1 creepmeter (open circles). The amplitude of any creep event at the time of a water level drop is included in the amount of cumulative creep shown on that date. At the bottom of the plot appears a tally of the number of earthquakes of all magnitudes that occurred in the fault segment under Middle Mountain that is considered the Preparation Zone for the next Parkfield earthquake. Stars above the tally line represent earthquakes of magnitude 2 or greater. Table 3 lists dates and amplitudes of water level drops and any coincidental creep events at XMM1 and/or XMD1 creepmeters, as well as magnitude 2 or greater earthquakes under Middle Mountain within



Cumulative creep recorded at the two new creepmeters on the Southwest Trace of the San Andreas fault in Parkfield between July, 1987 and December, 1988. XRSW (Roberson southwest) creepmeter is 7.6 km northeast of XHSW (Hearst southwest) and the divergent directions of slip they record supports the possibility that the Southwest Trace may consist of two or more traces (see text).

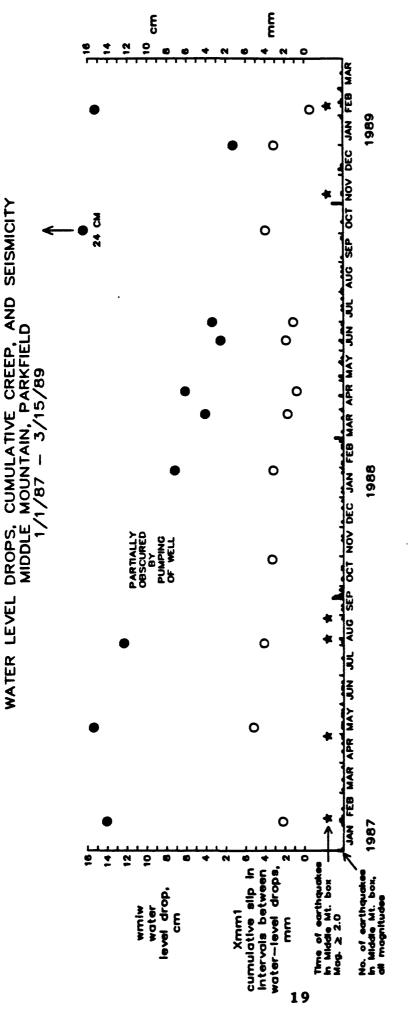


Figure 7.

0.32 km southeast of XMM1 and 2.05 km northwest of XMD1, and is thought to water-level drops in centimeters. Regular circles indicate the amount of cumulative Comparison of amplitude of water level drops in wmiw (Middle Mountain) deep well with cumulative creep recorded at XMM1 (Middle Mountain) creepmeter and be slightly east of the creeping fault zone. Solid circles represent the amplitude of the water-level drop (see Table 3). The dots along the axis represent a tally of earthquakes of all magnitudes in the Middle Mountain preparation zone; the stars represent earthquakes in the preparation zone with a magnitude ≥ 2.0 . As Spring seismicity in the Middle Mountain preparation zone, where foreshocks to the next characteristic Parkfield earthquake are expected to occur. Wmiw well is located creep between drops, including the amplitude of any creep event coincident with of 1989 began, periodicity of water-level drops and magnitude ≥ 2.0 earthquakes seen during the first half of 1987 appeared to be returning.

Table 3.

Water Level drop, wmiw	Amplitude cm	Event XMM1	Event XMDI	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mag.} \geq 2, \\ \pm 10 \text{ Days} \end{array}$
2/1/87	14.1	X		X
5/7/87	15.4	x	X	х
8/3/87	12.3	х	x	x
10/28/87	*	X	X	
1/28/87	7.2		x	
3/28/88	4.1	X		
4/17/88	6.1		X	
6/11/88	2.5	x		
6/30/88	3.4		x	
10/3/88	24.0	x	x	
1/1/89	1.2		1	
2/6/89	15.2	X		X

^{*}Partially obscured by pumping of well.

±10 days of the water-level drops. Details of the relationship of surface fault creep to strain changes at depth and to seismicity may be appearing in data from the instrumental networks around Middle Mountain in Parkfield.

Of general interest are the long-term composite plots (Plates 1-4) accompanying this report. On plates 1, 2, and 3, the creepmeters are arranged from north to south along the San Andreas fault, and the reader will see south of the San Francisco peninsula "locked" segment the onset of creep at the San Juan Bautista instruments (7 mm/yr, Plate 1), the increase of creep rates through central California that peaks at XSR2 north of Parkfield (28 mm/yr, Plate 2), the decay in creep rate at the end of Cholame Valley south of Parkfield, where the fault again becomes "locked" (XWT1, X461, TWR1, Plate 3), and the lack of right-lateral creep in the Carrizo Plain and at Palmdale (XPH1, XUL1, XWR1, Plate 2).

On the Hayward-Calaveras fault system, the creep rate gradually increases from 1.3 mm/yr at Berkeley (XUB1) to 5 mm/yr in downtown Hollister (HLS1, Plate 4). South of Hollister, the Calaveras fault splays out into several traces before joining the San Andreas fault.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks are due Richard Liechti, James Wilmesher, F. Brett Baker, Andrew Records, Beth Brown, Ronald Jenkins, Eugene Iwatsubo, Thomas Murray, G. Douglas Myren, Vincent Keller, Alan Jones, and R.O. Burford for retrieving on—site records, making field readings, keeping the creepmeters and telemetry functioning, improving creepmeter electronics, and installing new creepmeters and telemetry through the years. The gathering and interpretation of data would have been impossible without the continued patience, support, and cooperation of the many landowners, ranchers, and civic officials on whose property the instruments are located, and we offer them our appreciation. A special word of gratitude is owed the City of Hayward Public Works Department, whose cooperation and assistance for 20 years has made maintenance and repair of our Hayward instruments possible.

APPENDIX A - CRR1 DATA SOURCES

1966-1979 data points for CRR1 creepmeter have been taken from the following four sources:

(1) Wallace, R.E. and E.F. Roth (1967), Rates and patterns of progressive deformation, in the Parkfield-Cholame California Earthquakes of June-August, 1966: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 579, pp 23-40.

The white centerline of Highway 46 near Cholame had been repainted June 6, 1966, and was thought to be undisturbed prior to the earthquakes on June 27. After the earthquakes, Wallace and Roth measured the offset in the centerline where the highway crosses the San Andreas fault just east of Cholame.

By 7 a.m. PDT June 28, 1966, dispacement =	1.8 in. (45.7 mm)
June 30	3.0 in (76.2 mm)
July 6, July 7	4.0 in. (101.6 mm)
July 13	4.3 in. (109.2 mm)
August 4	4.7 in. (119.4 mm)

*

The millimeter values were used to start the cumulative-reading file for CRR1.

(2) Smith, S.W. and Wyss, M. (1968), Displacement on the San Andreas fault subsequent to the 1966 Parkfield earthquake: Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, v. 58, pp. 1955–1973.

This paper describes the small-scale geodetic networks that were established across the fault trace on June 29, June 30, and July 1, 1966 and a strainmeter that was installed at Carr Ranch on July 4, and presents the continuous record obtained from the strainmeter from July 9 to September 18, 1966. We plotted data points from this record and used them as cumulative values, with the initial point (and reset value) set to start July 13 at the value of 109.2 mm, as measured by Wallace and Roth (above).

(3) Scholz, C.H., Wyss, M. and Smith, S.W. (1969), Seismic and aseismic slip on the San Andreas fault: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 74, no. 8, pp 2049-2069.

In order to generate four data points between September 1966, when the strainmeter failed, and February 1967, when a new creepmeter was installed, we compared creepmeter data points during 1966, 1967, and 1968 from a plot in Smith and Wyss with geodetic values in Scholz's paper. For the 34 pairs of data points we compared, creepmeter values appeared to average $0.23 \pm .06$ of geodetic values and this ratio was used to calculate creepmeter data points for October 31, November 20, December 15, 1966, and January 4, 1967.

(4) Goulty N.R. and Gilman, R. (1978), Repeated creep events on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield, California recorded by a strainmeter array: Journal of Geophysical Research v. 83, no. B11, pp. 5415-5419.

Creepmeter data points for CRR1 from 1967 through 1976 were taken from a figure in the Goulty paper. Data points from 1976 to December 1979 were taken from field readings in Neil Goulty's field notebook, which he graciously turned over to us in 1979. Points after December, 1979, were taken from USGS field readings and on—site Rustrak records. The cumulative reset was added to all points.

Possible errors include:

- 1. Reading data points from creep plots: ±2 mm
- 2. Reading data points from geodetic plots: ± 1.5 mm
- 3. Possible interpolation error, creep data from geodetic data: ±1.9 mm (4 data points only)
- 4. Possible error by Wallace and Roth in measurements of coseismic and postseismic creep at Highway 46 immediately after earthquakes: ±3.2 mm (early measurements). By August 1966, the white line was wearing away and accurate measuring had become more difficult.

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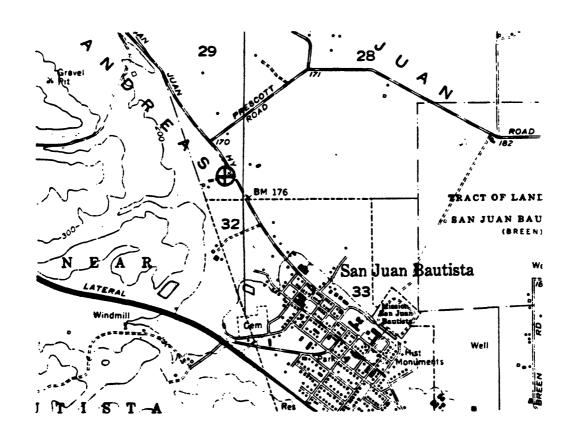
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STATION SJN1

Latitude 36° 51.3' Longitude 121° 32.7' Position 307.7 km 12-meter rods, $\emptyset=45^{\circ}$

The San Juan Bautista (Nyland Ranch) creepmeters were installed during August, 1968, on the San Andreas fault at a site 1.4 km northwest of Mission San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried in alluvium a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional minor events of up to 1 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state long-term slip of about 8 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. SJN1 was destroyed in early 1980 during excavation of a broken water pipe, and a replacement instrument was installed in June, 1980. Measurements from a nearby alinement array were used to establish a starting point for the data from the new instrument. This instrument in turn was destroyed in summer, 1982, during installation of a natural gas line to the landowner's house. A replacement instrument was installed in August, 1982, but high ground water made operation of the instrument extremely difficult. The site was abandoned in August, 1985.



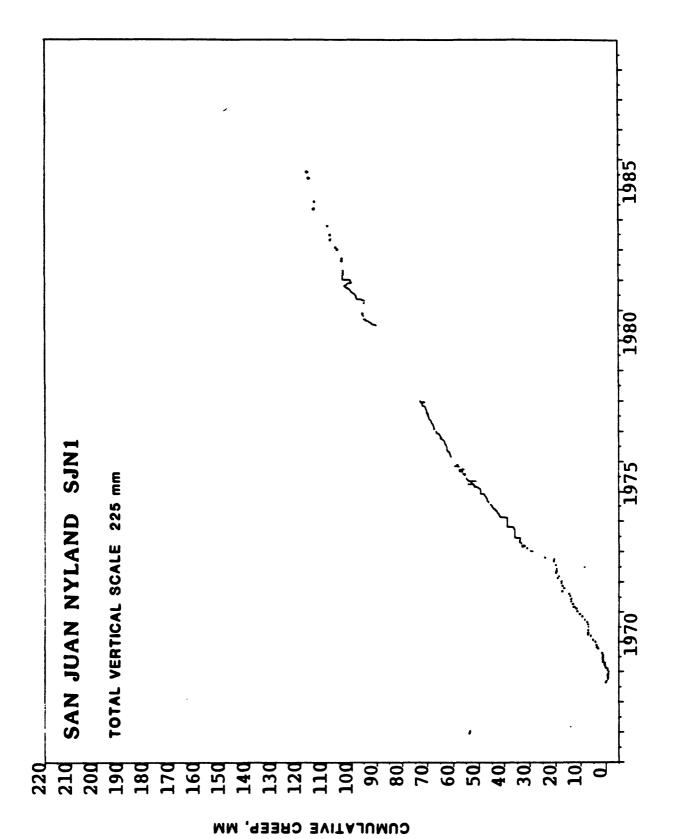
0 1 KILOMETER

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

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1966																							
1967																							
1968														23	0.00	5	-0.06	•	0.54	2	0.50	2	0.68
1969	7 0.64	2	0.91	1 4	2.04	1	2.20	12	2.75	9	2.78	15	2.79	8	2.86	17	3.69	9	4.28	19	5.26	30	5.57
1970		1 3	99.9	101	7.62	15	8.47	92	8.47	29	8.46	29	8.47	10	8.47	2	8.83	-	69.6	- 2	10.87	3	11.89
1971	6 12.77	2	13.43	•	14.17	1	14.54	9	15.10	6	15.36	6	15.54	-	15.82	14	17.27	13	18.02	11	18.89	16	18.99
1972	17 18.99	15	20.31	14	20.17	18	21.29	91	20.98	16	21.07	92	21.30			7	21.89	7	22.06	58	27.47		
1973	12 29.78	8	30.97	2	32.11	24	33.87	17	33.80			12	35.90			13	35.98			20	38.92		
1974		-	38.78	23	42.01					, ,	44.08			19	46.05			59	47.55				
1975	16 49.49	97	51.07									6	55.51					77	57.69	18	58.62		
1976	_	=	98.09			20	61.69							18	63.40			ŀ	64.94	7	65.13	8	66.56
1977	17 67.18	10	67.55	161	68.20	11	68.51				Ī	15	70.16	10	70.54			•	70.93			30	73.02
1978		27	73.81	22	74.08	24	74.46	24	76.72	20	76.05					15	77.84	11	78.39	16	79.06		
1979				2	67.42					7	67.43												
1980					new instrument;	irumei	nt: trend	extrapolated	yated	27	90.00	30	92.26	28	94.50			7	95.03			1	95.42
1981		10	93.38	6	94.94	11	95.29			-	98.47			•		8	100.99					7	96.66
1982									new ins	Irumen	instrument; trend extrapolated	extrapo	lated	12	103.80	-	103.75					30 11	105.33
1983	20 105.91					92	107.72			30 1	108.46							13	109.32				
1984								•	114.58			30 1	114.54										
1985								16	116.92			19	117.18		removed August	1 Augu	st 1985						
1986																							
1987																							
1988																							
Negative	Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.	icale Q	mulative !	off-late	TEL INOVE	ment.																	

STATION SUNI

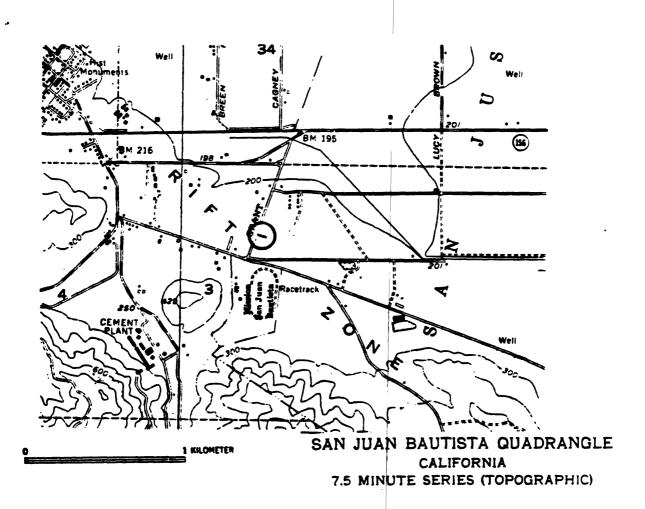
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS



STATION XSJ2

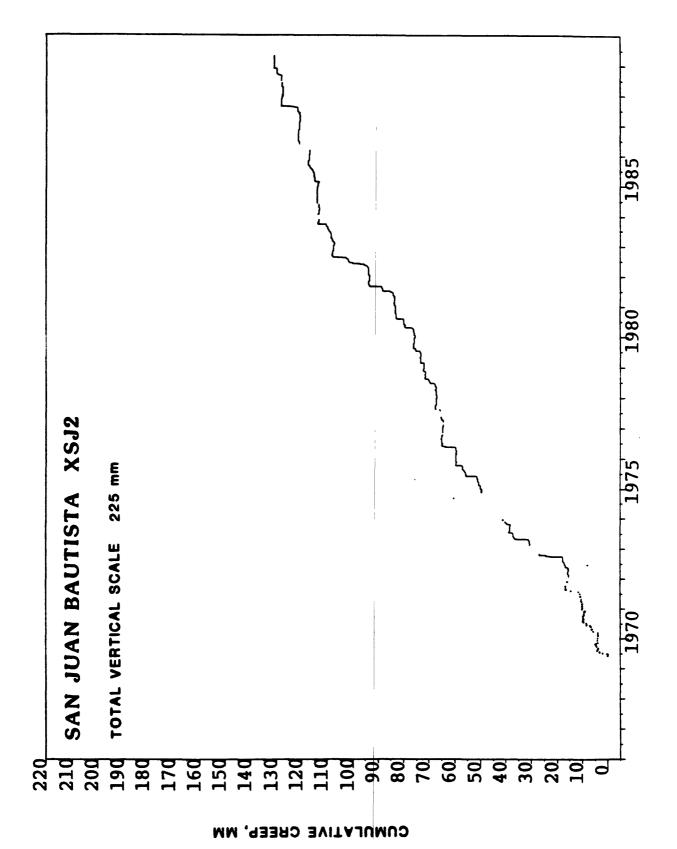
Latitude 36° 50.2' Longitude 121° 31.2' Position 310.8 km 20-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The San Juan Bautista (Mission Vineyard Road) creepmeter was installed during November, 1974, on the San Andreas fault at a site 1.7 km southeast of Mission San Juan Bautista as a replacement for a 10-meter wire instrument (XSJ1) that was destroyed during November, 1973. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a slight scarp on the northeast side of a shallow fault-line trough on a broad, low alluvial fan. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to about 5 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right- or left-lateral drift. Data from XSJ1 has been merged with that of XSJ2 to provide a semi-continuous record from 1969 to the present. The data gap between destruction of XSJ1 and installation of XSJ2 was bridged by extrapolation of the 1973 XSJ1 trend and data from a nearby alinement array. The average long-term creep rate is about 7 mm/yr.



SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER	DAY MM DAY MM DAY MM DAY				3 3.73 3 4.41 6 4.49 7 3.95	5 9.52 4 9.57 8 9.30 28 9.92	1 9 16.42 3 16.22 26 15.65 2 15.64	• 6 17.79 1 17.87 5 26.90 Rooded	10 38.30 9 39.82 destroyed	new instrument; trend extrapolated 13 49.50 24 50.02	1 19 59.50		8 67.44 4 67.29 4 67.40 30 66.92	1 15 71.82 11 71.89 16 72.92		4 82.94 4 82.96	8 93.45 4 93.58	1 107.57 1 30 107.56	9 1109.97 4 1113.38	30 114.09	6	0 20 121.18	4 23 128.05	
AUGUST	DAY MM				6 3.52	2 9.79	6 11.46	3 17.65	1 38.57	Wen	15 56.87	19 64.99	10 67.35	23 71.89	9 75.91						8 116.56	13 121.50	25 127.74	
JULY	DAY MM				9 1.94	3 8.30	8 10.85	3 17.06			8 55.87		15 65.64	19 70.12						30 113.85	26 116.32			
SCNE SCNE	DAY MM				0.00	6.83	1 10.57	16.86	5 37.01						72.86	1 79.93	84.05	97.41	30 109.02					
MAY	ZZ				9 2	6.29 7	10.42	15.60 5	36.35		51.32	59.87		67.66	9					113.93	115.34	120.90	121.67	
APRIL	MM DAY					6.06 3	10.29	15.71	30.88		50.83 22	13	65.02	68.58 24			83.68			113.77 31	16	120.10	28	
d∀ ∥	٥					1 5	1 1	1	9		12		14	24	14		111		03	25		18		
MARCH	DAY MM					2 3.91	7 10.14	1 15.62	2 30.69.				3 64.29	27 67.48	2 72.44		9 83.51		28 108.03			12 116.92		
UARY	H					3.92	9.91	15.41	30.74	-		59.48		67.51	72.20	76.19	H	93.99		H	-		120.82	
FEBRUARY	Þ¥					1	7	2	22			3		27	- 2	27		23					19	
JANUARY	Y MM					3.80	9.82	6 15.45			4 50.00		7 64.45		72.30	75.89				3 113.49	0 113.36	9 1116.76		
<u>ב</u>	YEAR DAY	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 4	1971 3	1972 26	1973	1974	1975 14	1976	1977 17	1978	1979 6	1980 4	1981	1982	1983	1984 13	1985 30	1986 29	1987	



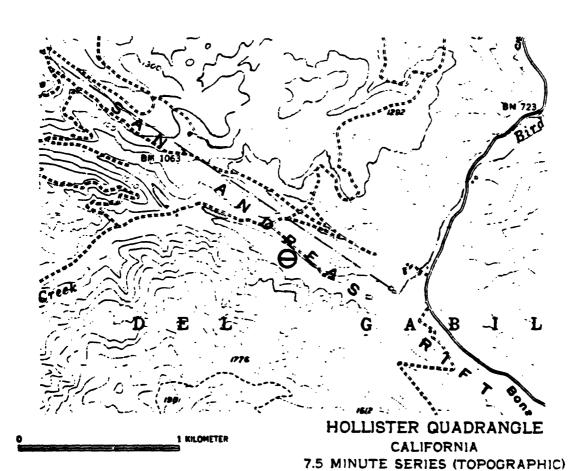


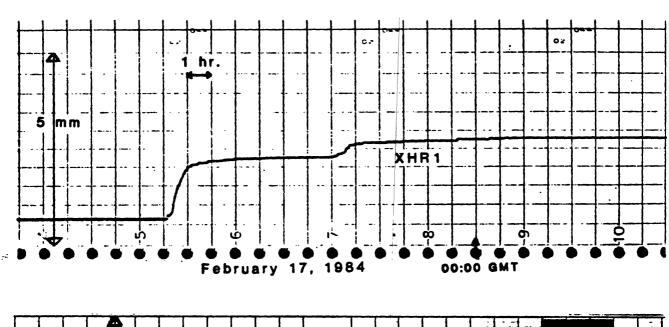
STATION HRS3, XHR1, XHR2

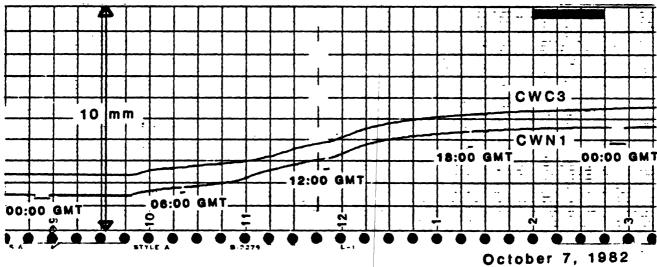
Latitude 36° 46.3' Longitude 121° 25.3'

Position 321.9 km 30-meter wire, \emptyset =22°

The Harris Ranch rod creepmeter (HRS1) was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 12.8 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface on the gentle slope of a stream terrace. In September, 1970, a second rod was installed (HRS3), and data presented here are from this second instrument and later replacements of it. HRS3 records show the effects of considerable instrumental friction. The instrument was replaced in July, 1980, by a new wire creepmeter, XHR1, which was plagued by periodic wire breakages. Zero was lost in late 1984, and a new specially-plated wire (XHR2) was installed in April, 1985, and the cumulative total restarted at 0. Creep events recorded by HRS3 rod had appeared as single friction steps. However, the more sensitive wire instruments XHR1 and XHR2 show single events to be two or more close-spaced events, similar to those frequently recorded at Cienega Winery (CWN1 and CWC3) creepmeters 4.1 km southeast down Cienega Valley from XHR2 (see illustration). The long-term creep rate at Harris Ranch has averaged from 6 mm/yr to 9 mm/yr, depending on the time period measured. Average rate during the last 3 years is 8.9 mm/yr. Slippage occurs in distinct events of 1 to 4 mm in size, with little movement between events.



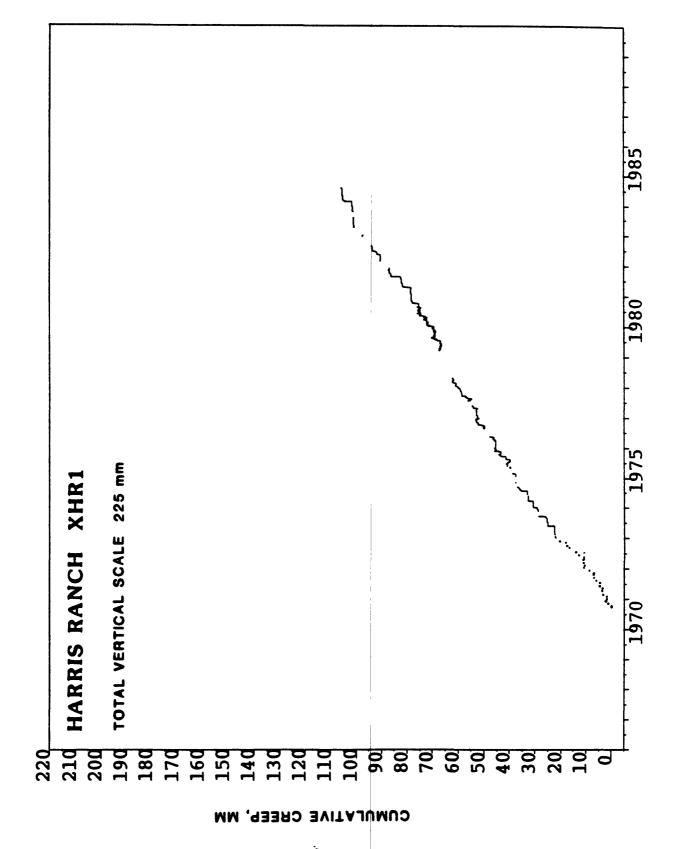




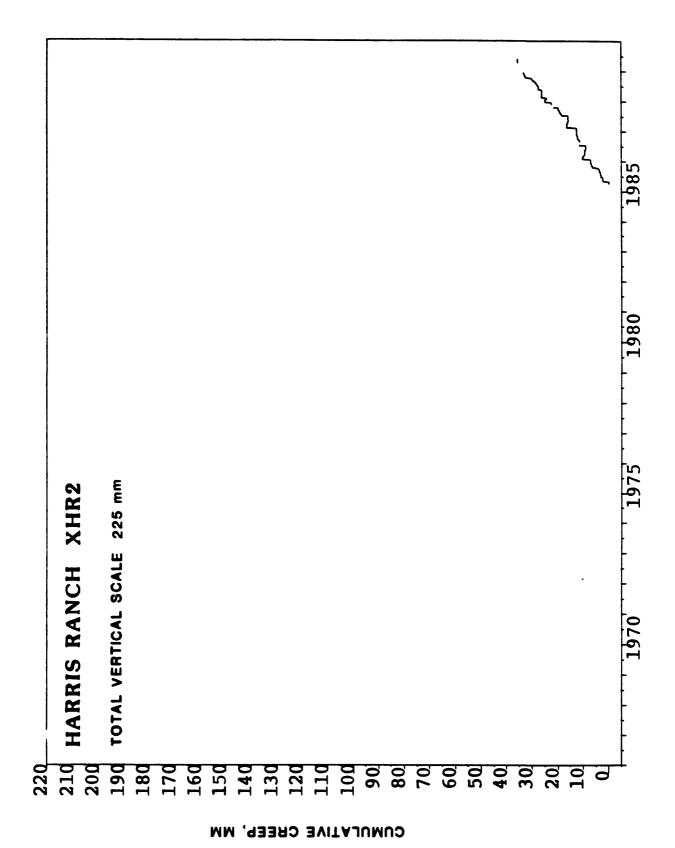
MULTIPLE CREEP EVENTS CHARACTERISTIC OF CIENEGA VALLEY PORTION OF SAN ANDREAS FAULT

Values for this station in earlier catalogs reflect use of a 45-degree angle correction. It was discovered during installation of XHR2 that the angle is really 22 degrees. Thus, the values in this table differ from values in earlier catalogs.

37



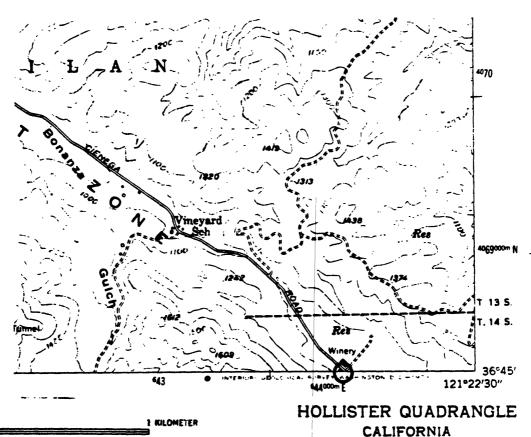




STATION CWN1

36° 45.0' Latitude Longitude 121° 23.1' Position 326.0 km 15-cm beam, ø=0°

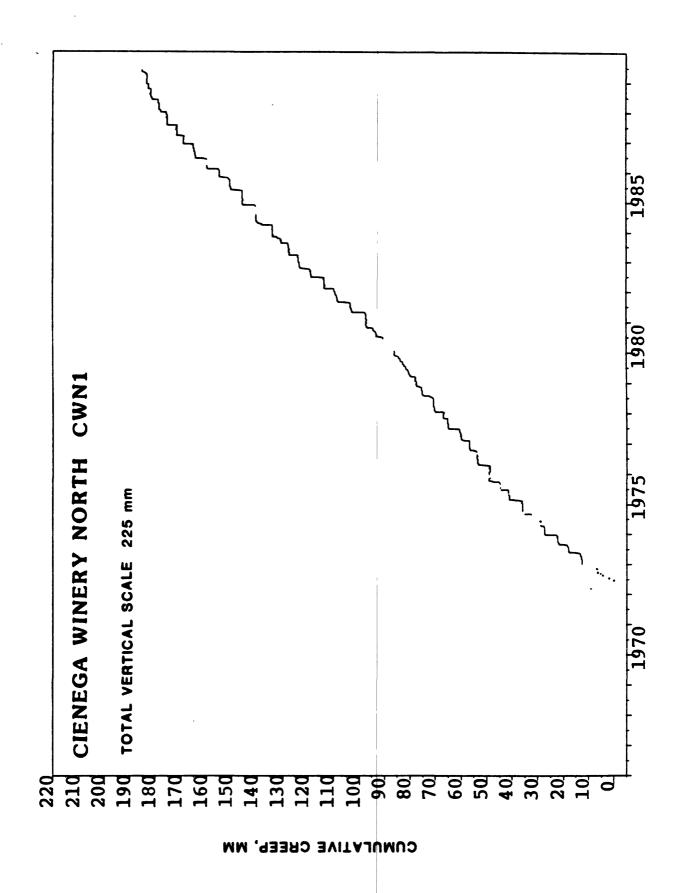
The Cienega Winery (North) creepmeter was installed during June, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at the Winery site 16.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation is near the northwest wall of the winery building. Components of the beam instrument are bolted to adjacent concrete slabs of the winery floor. The beam crosses a construction joint that is approximately parallel to, and centered over, the underlying fault trace. Outside of the building the fault trace is characterized by a line of prominent springs along a steep, northeast-facing scarp at the base of a broad high ridge. Creep activity at this site consists of distinct events of up to about 3.5 mm in amplitude. superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 11.5 mm/yr.



7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	
» -	DECEMBER	MM										45.38	56.38	66.38			97.33		123.74						
	38	DAY	П		П			Г				171	8	2			1 7	П	30			П			٦
	NOVEMBER	MM							6.81	22.22		45.33	56.19	66.32	77.10	85.55		109.34			140.68	154.83	168.86	174.78	182.77
	NOVE	M							27	15		19	7	*	16	15		30			8	1	20		23
	BER	MM							6.54		32.28		55.86	64.93	75.49						140.67				
	OCTOBER	DAY							1		29		1	3	11						30				
	WBER	MM		F					6.24	21.82			53.77		75.32		94.11	108.32	119.06	130.77					
	SEPTEMBER	DAY	H	H				-	1	11			17		15		•	4	1 1	29 1	H			Н	\exists
	-	MM	H	H	H		H	۲	4.39		28.88	40.93	50.23	.71	74.86	.37		H	H	130.51	1.24	H	1.91	174.70	181.51
	AUGUST	L	L	Ц		L		L	Н		9 28	┢	8 50	64.71	74	181					140.2	Ш	164.9		
		ě							24	Ļ	5 L	22	1	11	6	11		18		23	1	- 11	14	24	18
	JULY	Z				L			2.09	17.97				64.65			93.11	103.48				150.71			
		ž							5 6	-				81			1	20				52			
CAN	W.	M							0.00							80.92	90.54	103.07	113.76	127.64		150.40			
	SER	ž							29							9	2	2		29		18		П	
STATION	\ \	M					Ī			13.83		37.64	49.84	96.69			90.48			127.42	139.86	146.09	159.77	171.80	178.42
20	MAY	ž					r	r		23	r	7	12	25			-			3 1	7	17 1	21 1	27	19
83	3	Z						F			28.88			59.76	70.74		88.98	,							
EADIN	APRIL	¥						┝	\vdash	-	25	\vdash		14	•	_	101							Н	
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	MARCH	M								12.82	27.37					77.85	86.48	97.56					159.64		
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	₹	ž	П							1	19					2	11	6					12 1		П
ATED F	ARY	MM	F							12.67	-	37.39			70.47		86.43		113.37	127.09				169.23	178.00
N COL	FEBRUARY	DAY	H	H		H	Н	-	H	6 1	-	26 3	H	Н	27 7	H	28 8	Н	22 11	29 17	Н	Н	Н	18 16	11
EP C	F	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		7		16	1	I	Ц	00 2	Н		2	95	7.7	19	-	-
E CRE	JANUARY	MM /	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц			Ц	12.49	22.17	32.45	45.49	56.41	69.98		98		Ц		133.95	145.77	159.19		
LATIV	3	DAY	Ļ	Ц	L				Ц	10	117	91 19	91 !	17	111		16	Ц	Ц		112	131	27		
COM		YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

Note: A non-tectonic left-lateral step of 5.09 mm reflected in the 1/16/75 reading was subtracted and the trend extrapolated to show consistent right-lateral movement.

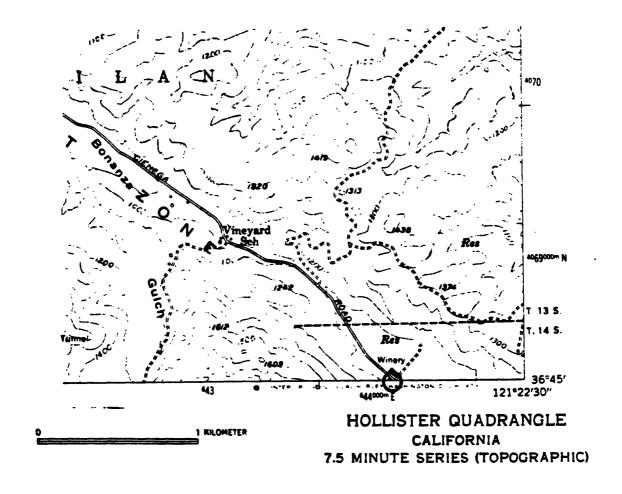


STATION CWC3

Latitude 36° 45.0' Longitude 121° 23.1'

Position 326.0 km 15-cm beam, $\phi=0^{\circ}$

The Cienega Winery (Central) creepmeter was installed near the center of the winery building during October, 1968, as a replacement for an instrument installed by the University of California (Berkeley) in 1958. The CWC3 creepmeter was constructed in a manner similar to that described for CWN1, at a point 30 meters farther southeast along the same construction joint. Records from CWC3 and CWN1 are practically identical, except that some of the event amplitudes are slightly smaller at CWC3, and the long-term apparent creep rate from CWC3 records is usually somewhat lower, perhaps due to local complexities in the building at a strong crosswall attached to both floor slabs near the instrument.

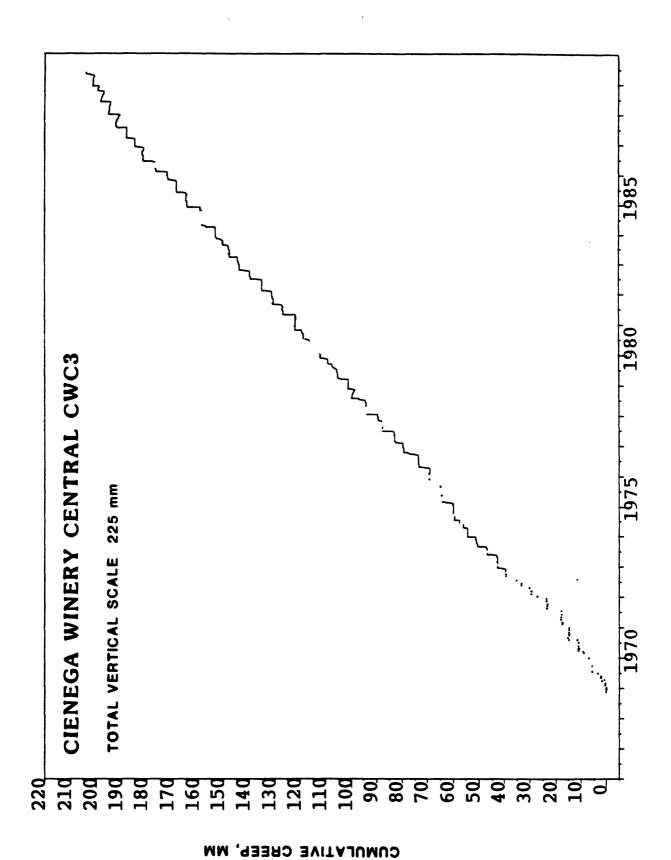


79.59 89.28 14.51 131.10 144.42 DECEMBER DAY MM 23.46 8.35 121. 30 30 9 8 159.50 172.01 184.38 191.40 NOVEMBER DAY MM 23.35 39.52 50.92 79.36 89.25 69.13 101.23 111.75 14.51 Z 1.27 18 16 20 20 15 16 15 27 15 23 4 23.19 39.26 59.80 78.99 87.91 99.04 14.46 159.38 0.00 OCTOBER DAY MM 3 29 29 30 4 6 118.12 130.50 140.05 150.45 SEPTEMBER DAY MM 23.08 38.96 50.54 14.68 76.93 99.47 7.03 26 - 44 - 44 29 15 192.09 197.35 73.56 87.78 99.50 181.77 59.48 65.12 108.34 159.07 14.34 23.02 6.87 3 AUGUST DAY MM 24 0 8 _ 22 6 17.26 118.61 11.02 35.01 46.79 87.72 126.83 69.9 3 168 JULY اما 26 25 B 200 8 20 105.65 JUNE 148.14 126.83 51 135.13 33.06 57.79 4.57 17.24 168 116. Š 30 166.47 177.13 187.94 194.38 159.08 10.73 32.94 64.32 83.10 116.24 148.03 73.44 3.13 43.39 3 MAY ¥ 12 17 25 27 116.02 2.06 10.72 17.23 29.83 83.06 APRIL DAY MM 94.26 6 29.20 42.48 101.23 112.00 176.89 120.77 147.79 17.19 54.54 1.82 8.35 MARCH DAY MM 12 6 19 58 0 184.75 42.49 111.93 16.95 05 134.94 8.33 94.19 FEBRUARY DAY MM 1.61 64.17 29. 22 28 27 S 9 153.55 164.48 176.30 69.13 79.73 93.99 26.84 42.60 14.61 54.52 60.06 1.48 JANUARY DAY MM 12 8 1967 1968 1969 1970 1976 1978 1962 1983 1971 1972 1973 1980 1974 1975 1981 1985 1986 YEAR 1977 1984 1979 1987 1966

S

STATION

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

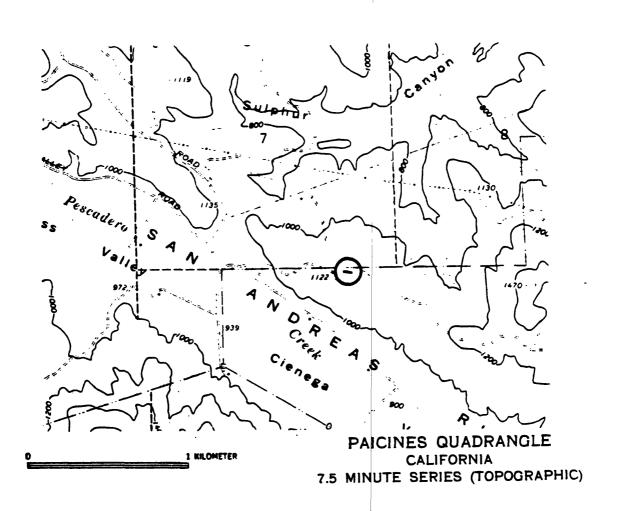


STATION XPR1

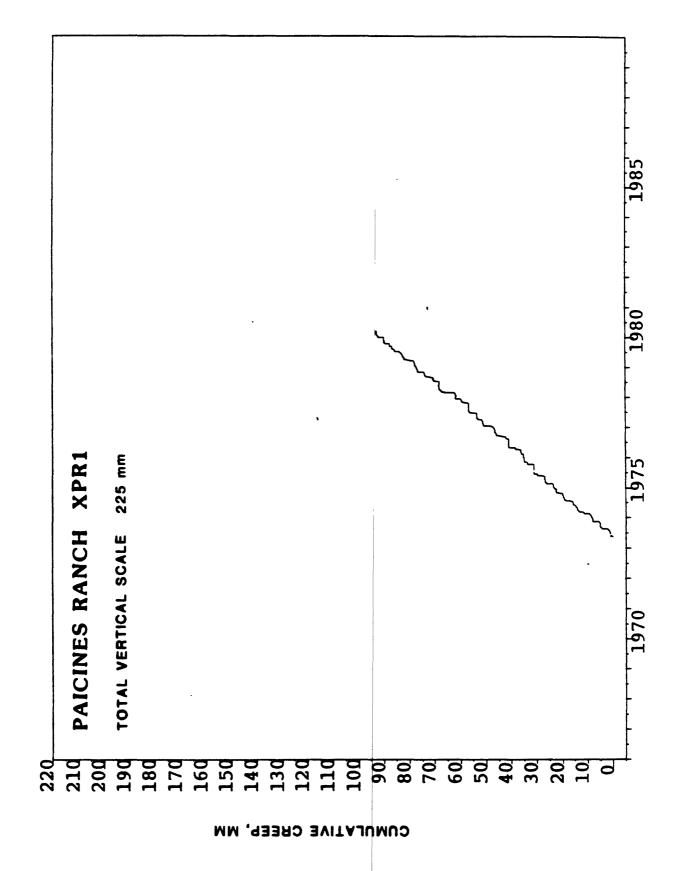
Latitude 36° 43.4'
Longitude 121° 20.9'

Position 330.0 km 20-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Paicines Ranch creepmeter was installed during April and May, 1973, on the San Andreas fault at a site 20.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface within a prominent fault-line trough along the crest of a broad ridge. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to about 2.5 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of low- to moderate-rate right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate was about 13 mm/yr. The station was abandoned in 1979 at the request of the landowner.



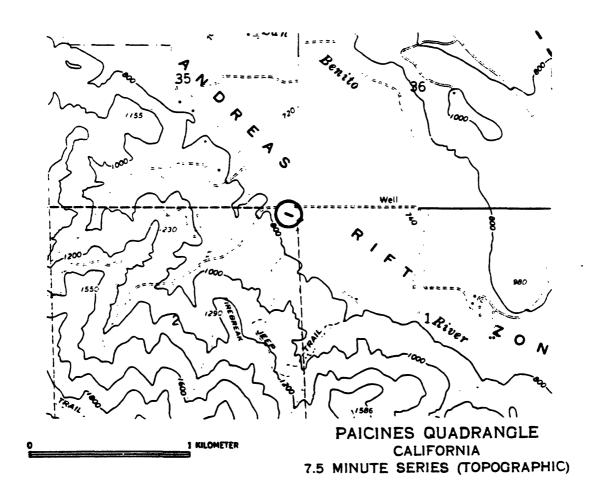
COMOL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALCU	LATED	FHOM	FIELD	HEAD	#RGS	لتت	STATION		XPR1												
	XY.	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MRY	3	MARCH	Y	APRIL	MAY	<u></u>	SUNE	¥	JULY	>	¥	AUGUST	SEP	SEPTEMBER	8	OCTOBER	NOVE	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	MBER
YEAR	Δ¥	MM	ΔĄ	Z	λ	3	š	3	¥	3	š	M	AVO	MM	DAY	MM	Δ¥	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	AMO	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971										Ī														
1972																								
1973									22	0.00	27	1.19			١	1.47	13	4.98			1	5.41	02	8.23
1974	25	8.86	8	9.19			7	13.79	20	14.71			11	15.96	88	19.61			21	19.88			18	23.07
1975							•	1	9	26.96			24	31.03	15	31.06					19	34.98		
1976			9	35.99				ı	12	41.03					1 9	42.01			9	45.97	Ť	46.50	91	46.95
1977	18	50.80			19	51.46	14	53.11					18	56.73	11	56.74			E	56.80				
1978	111	61.76					19	68.40							8	71.16					15	77.29		
1979					4	79.50					9	83.60									91	90.50	æ	ebendoned
1980											П													
1981								•							·									
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								
Station v	de sev	Station was abandoned in late 1979 at request of landowner.	To late 1.	770 at rec	ruest	of landow	196.																	



STATION XFL1

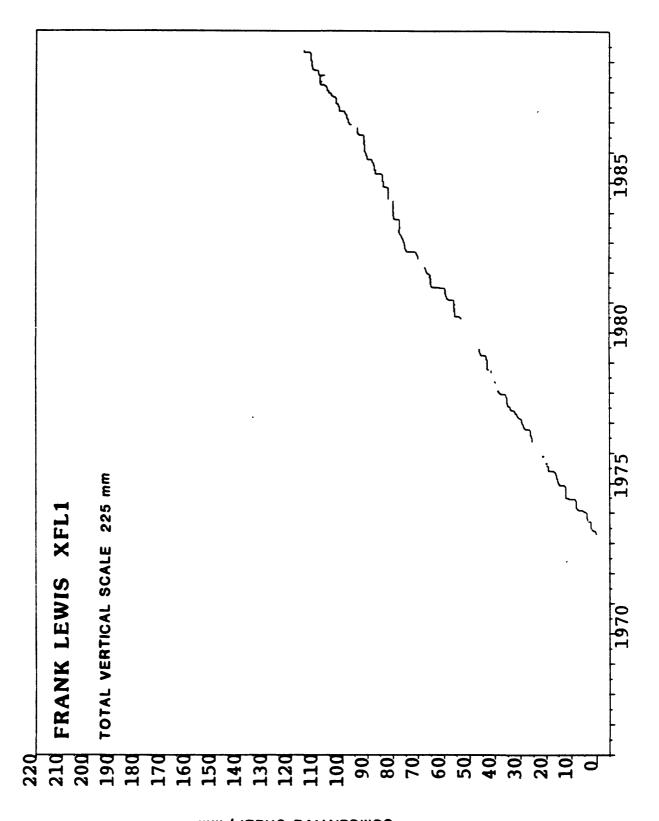
Latitude 36° 39.9' Longitude 121° 16.3' Position 339.4 km 27-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Lewis Ranch creepmeter was installed during April, 1973, on the San Andreas fault at a site 30.3 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a prominent scarp on the northeast side of a bedrock pressure ridge, adjacent to the southwest edge of an abandoned river channel. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct, gradual events of several days duration and up to about 3 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of low- to moderate-rate steady slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 7 mm/yr.



	T.	Ţ				П			Γ		_	6	Г	2				-	7	1	Г			П	П	Γ
			Z								3.99	16.03		29.22				56.21	65.87	75.57						
		UECEMBER	š								20	18		16				8	•	30				H	H	
		5	Z								3.78		21.23	28.63	35.58	43.18	40.79						90.42	96.38	104.69	112.19
		ĎL	_		L	Н	L	Н	Ш		3.		_	28	-	$\overline{}$	1	Н			L		06	_		
		2 7	M					Ш			1	Ш	18	7	16	15	16						•	20	20	29
	5	Į.	2									12.37		27.82	35.31							83.71				
			À									16		9	•			·				30				
	5	#	=			H	H			F	1 71			F	Ш	11		68	71	15	63	H			Ħ	=
			2								2.44					41.1		55.89	64.71	73.15	77.63					
	i	ה ה	Š								7					21		•	6	1	58					
	į	2	Ž								2.36	12.24	19.55	26.00	34.50	41.11	47.92							93.79	102.31	09.68
	3		Š				Н	Н			1	28 1	16 1	19 2	12 3	8	17 1		1			H	H		25 1	30 109.68
	F	ŧ	=				Н	Н		1	11	H	H									07	88			=
	2	싟	M				Ц				12.21	12.31	19.54		34.77		Ц					82.07	87.88			L.
			Ă								9 1	11	67		18							31	25			
XFL1			M								2.14					40.41	46.62	53.30	60.34	96.69	77.40					
ľ			M					Н			22	\perp				20 1	9	3 8	2	7	30 7		Н	Н	Н	Γ
STATION	F	╡	=					Г	-	-	-	22	30	22	H					Ш	-	88	32	34	.31	29
STA		₹.	≅						L		L	8.22	16.30	25.22			L	Ц		L		81.88	87.32	91.34	101.31	18 109.29
	ļ	-	Š				L				L	20	9	2								31	117	21	27	18
GS			∑								00.0	8.01	16.04		31.78	39.86		52.29	,				87.00			
EADIN		Y	š	-	-		r	r	r	<u> </u>	15	•	12		7	19	h	24		Г	r		-		Н	Γ
LO R		1	∑						-			7.97			31.30		43.75	51.68	59.32	1	76.52					
M FII		۶L	NA DAY		L	H	H	H	ŀ	H	_	H	┞	H	-	Н	Н	Н		H	⊢	-	H	Н	Н	_
D FRC	ļ	Ħ	=		Ш	L	F	F	L	F	F	=	9		19		4 1	1 20	6	1 2	29	-	_	I s		117
LATE		¥ H	2									7.36	15.56	21.80						67.02				91.16	98.07	106.14
ALCU		PERHUAHA	š									8	12	-0						22				9	18	12
EEP (ļ	٤	Z				F	F		F	F	5.52		F	29.55	72	H		Ħ	F		79	83.07			_
E CR		ŹL			L	Ц		L	L	L	L	Н		L	_	38.72						79.64	_	Ц	Ц	L
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CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM

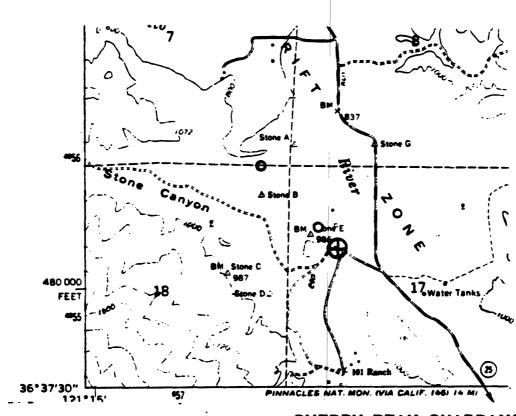


STATION SCR1

Latitude 36° 37.9' Longitude 121° 13.9'

Position 344.9 km 10-12 meter rods, $\emptyset=45^{\circ}$

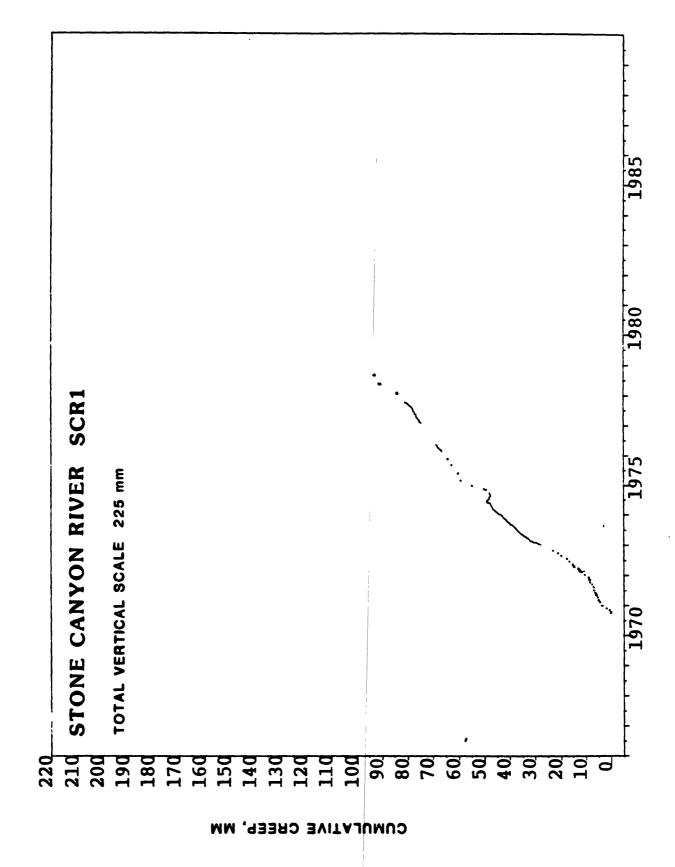
The Stone Canyon River (101 Ranch) creepmeters were installed during September, 1970, on the San Andreas fault at a site 35.8 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface on a river terrace of the San Benito River. Creep activity at this site was composed of almost steady-state slip at an average long-term rate of about 11 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. The instruments were accidentally destroyed by earthmoving equipment in 1978.



CHERRY PEAK QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA-SAN BENITO CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1 KILOMETER

CUMUL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALCU	LATED !	FRON	FIELD R	TEAD!	KGS	ئت	STATION		SCR1	Γ											
									J				1											
	Ś	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	JARY	Ž	MARCH	<	APRIL	MAY	<u> </u>	SENE	9	JULY	\ \	AUGUST	IST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	BER	NOVE	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	WBER
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1974	14	44.62			21	46.84			31	48.82	5	49.10			20	47.55			30	49.38	7	49.05	18	54.90
1975			11	59.36					20	60.14		F	\vdash		22	62.54					9	64.24		
1976			101	66.63					=	68.75	\vdash	f	\vdash		18	70.38					•	73.21	28	74.13
1977	18	74.70			19	75.83	14	76.47				F	19 7	78.23	12	79.01			•	80.71	17	81.69		
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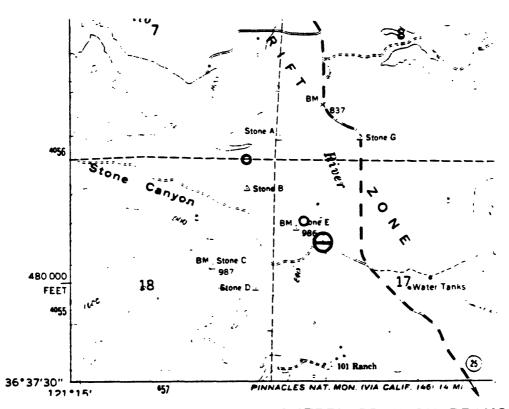


STATION SCR3

Latitude 36° 37.9' Longitude 121° 13.9'

Position 344.9 km 23-meter rod, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

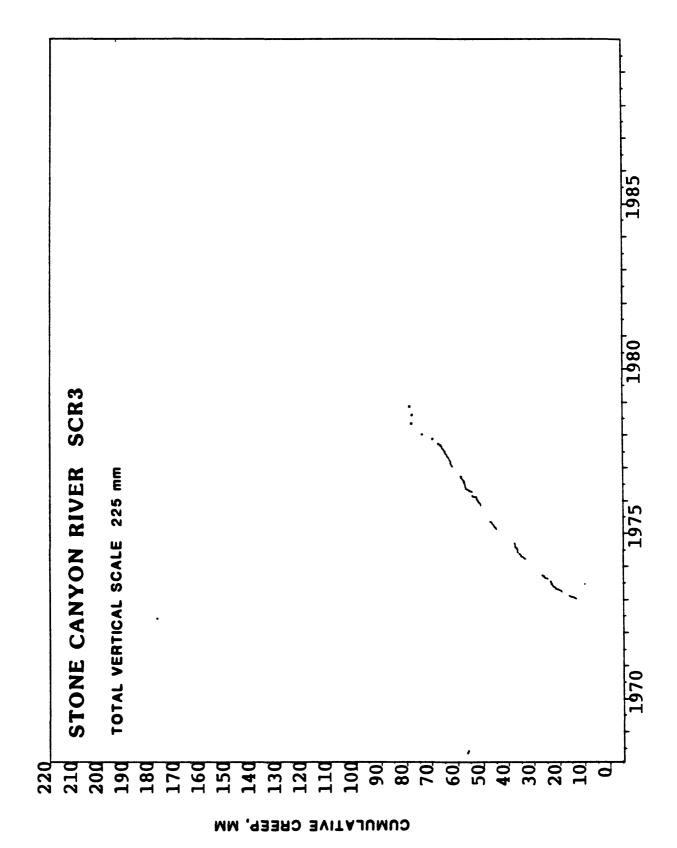
The Stone Canyon (101 Ranch) long-rod creepmeter was installed during October, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 35.8 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single rod adjacent to the extension rod of SCR1, buried a few centimeters below the surface (see description of SCR1 for other details). Creep activity at this site was composed of almost steady-state slip at an average rate of about 11 mm/yr, with a possible seasonal variation. The instrument was accidentally destroyed by earthmoving equipment in 1978.



CHERRY PEAK QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA-SAN BENITO CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1 KILOMETER

L	MANAGY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	Ľ	APRIL	MAY	1	S	E II	SEV	_	AUGUST	ST	SEPTEMBER	MBER	OCTOBER	55	NOVEMBER	F	DECEMBER	50
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1967										\vdash				H								H	
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	14 21.78			12	23.90					5 2	26.73			20 3	37.48			30 3	39.46	7 3	39.46	18 3	37.62
1975	-							20	47.66		F	-		22 4	16.61					8 5	51.05	-	
19761		10	53.66					11	56.29		Ī	H		18 5	57.49					9 7	60.74	13 6	80.95
1977	18 61,80			10	62,79	11	63.22			Н	Ħ	10 6	65.34	12 6	65.76			9 7	67.46	17 6	69.58	Н	
1978	11 73.54	1						2	77.64					8 7	77.91	periored	pak			15 7	78.49	Н	
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1987								H		Н		H		H									
1988												-										\vdash	

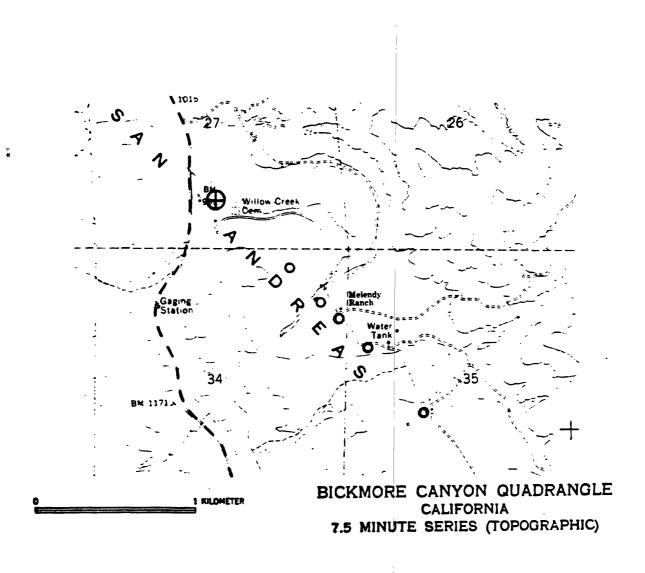


STATION WLC1

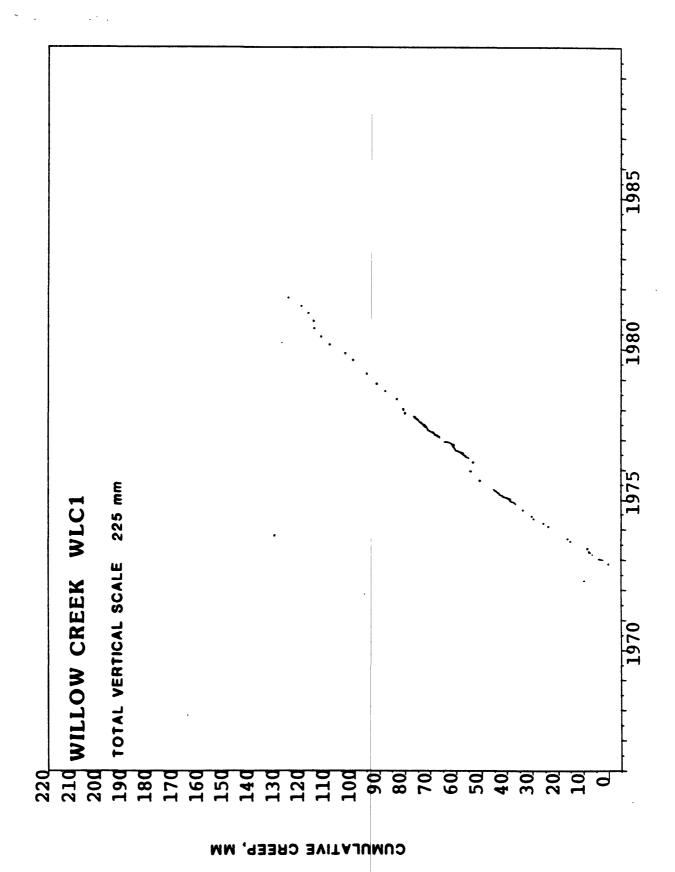
Latitude 36° 35.8' Longitude 121° 11.5'

Position 350.0 km 19-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Willow Creek creepmeters were installed during November, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 40.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface on sloping ground near the bottom of Willow Creek. Creep activity at this site was composed of nearly steady-state slip at an average long-term rate of about 15 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. The instruments were abandoned in 1981, due to rising ground water.



MARCH MAY MAIL MAY JUNE JULY MAIGHT SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER DECEMBER DOT MAIL DAY	CUMULATIVE CHEEP CALCULATED PHOM FIELD HEADING	LO HE	DINGS	ত	STATION	MC1		_										
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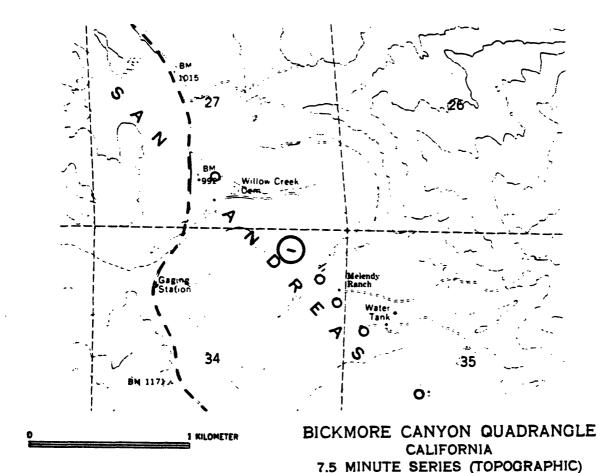


STATION XMR1

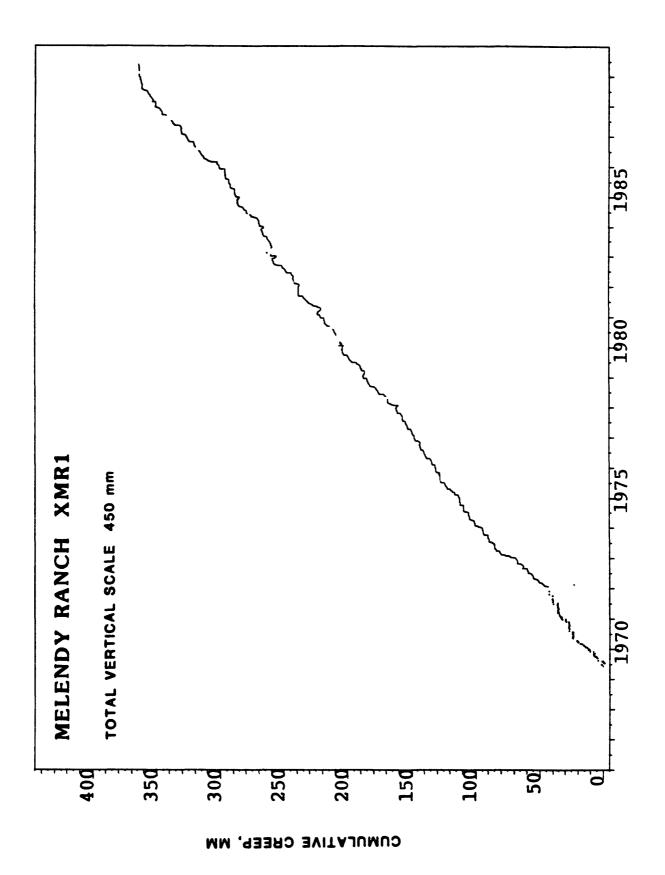
Latitude 36° 35.7' Longitude 121° 11.2'

Position 350.8 km 10-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Melendy Ranch (North) creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 41.7 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on the crest of a low pressure ridge between a small sag pond and an old river terrace. Creep activity at this site is composed of regular creep events of up to about 3.5 mm amplitude, superimposed on a variable background of right-lateral slip at near-zero to moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate is about 19 mm/yr, with a significant seasonal variation.



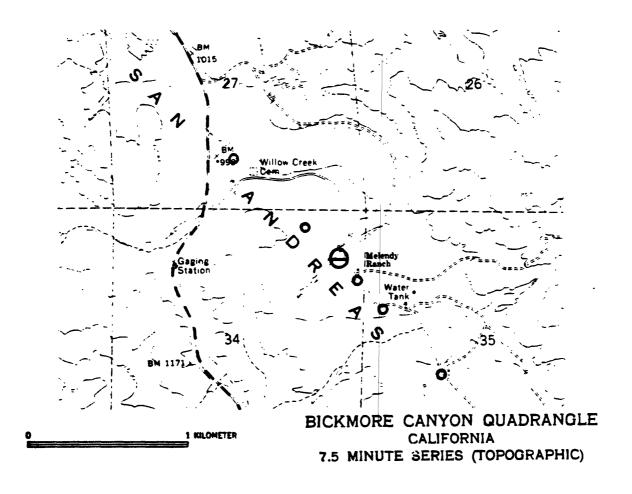
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS



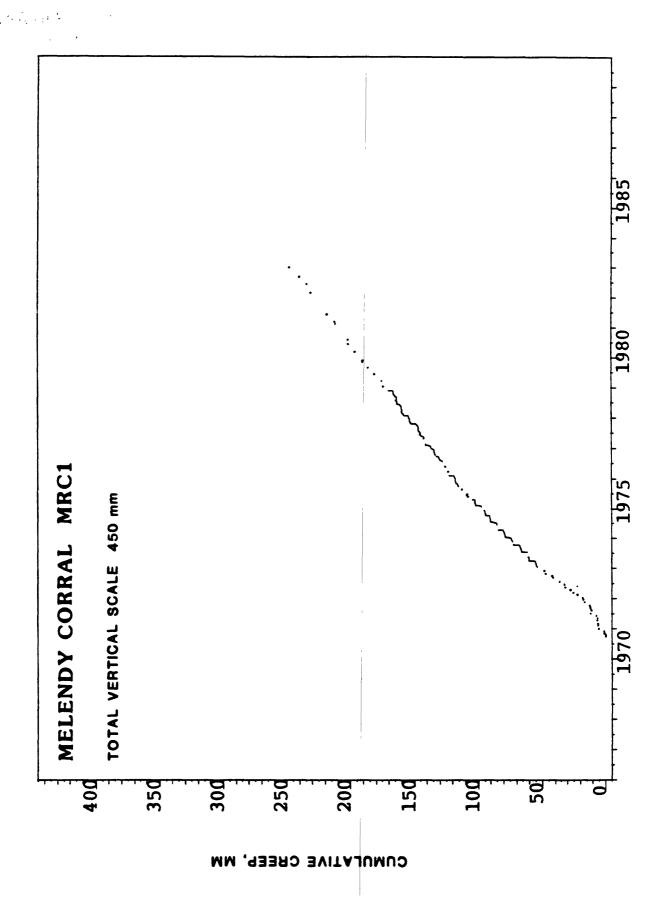
STATION MRC1

Latitude 36° 35.5' Longitude 121° 11.1' Position 351.2 km 15-meter rod, ≠=45°

The Melendy Ranch Corral creepmeter was installed during September, 1970, on the San Andreas fault at a site 42.1 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface of gently sloping, recent river deposits. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4.1 mm amplitude, superimposed on the background of nearly steady-state slip at moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 20 mm/yr. The instrument was abandoned in December, 1982, after the flooding river buried it under several feet of sand.



	E,	7		П			.19	28				.51	74						37						П	
	DECEMBER	MM.					1.1	17.28				117.51	136.74						247.37						Ц	
		DAY					2	15				3	91		Ш				56		Ш					
	NOVEMBER	MM					0.48	16.82	48.26	72.90		117.09	133.49	153.12	169.87	190.81										
	Ş	DAY					3	18	28	19		7	4	17	15	16										
	BER	MM					0.16	13.06	42.28		93.95		132.78	147.95		190.45										
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	AUGUST	Z			L			11.85			190.51	112.56	130.27	146.48	165.21	186.14				L		L			Ц	ndonec
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_	JULY	3						11.31	36.38	61.60				146.12												Instrument was abandoned
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MRC1	¥	3						6.93	32.32		84.99	108.46				181.19	201.20	218.17	234.01							t of sitt.
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STATION	<u> </u>	Z						6.56	31.56	60.54		108.18	125.29		160.61											d instrument in several feet of
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ELD RE	¥	MM		H				5.92	25.81	54.89	79.82	102.12	122.74	141.27		175.38		212.51							H	course,
ON F	MARCH	DAY	Н	Н	\vdash			7	13 2	6 5	20 7	6 110	17 12	19 14		7 117		6 21			L	H			Н	peGue
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ULATI	FEBRUARY	MM	L			L		5.62	22.05	54.45			122.46	140.70			196.25	211.95	231.89						Ц	rerilon
CALC		DAY						S	10	2			12	င			28	12	23							
CREEP	JANUARY	MM						5.20	18.08	53.68	78.77	97.48			154.67	173.69										83, river
TIVE	3	DAY					П	9	17	11	30	17	П		11	5									H	7. T
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS		YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	By January, 1963, river had overflowed, changed course, and burie

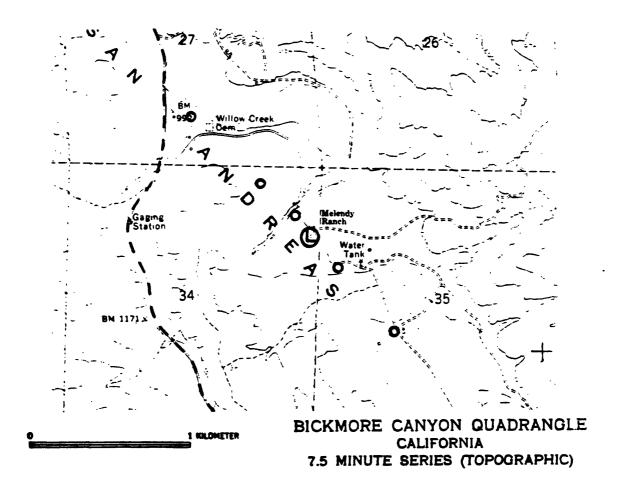


STATION MRB1

Latitude 36° 35.4' Longitude 121° 11.0'

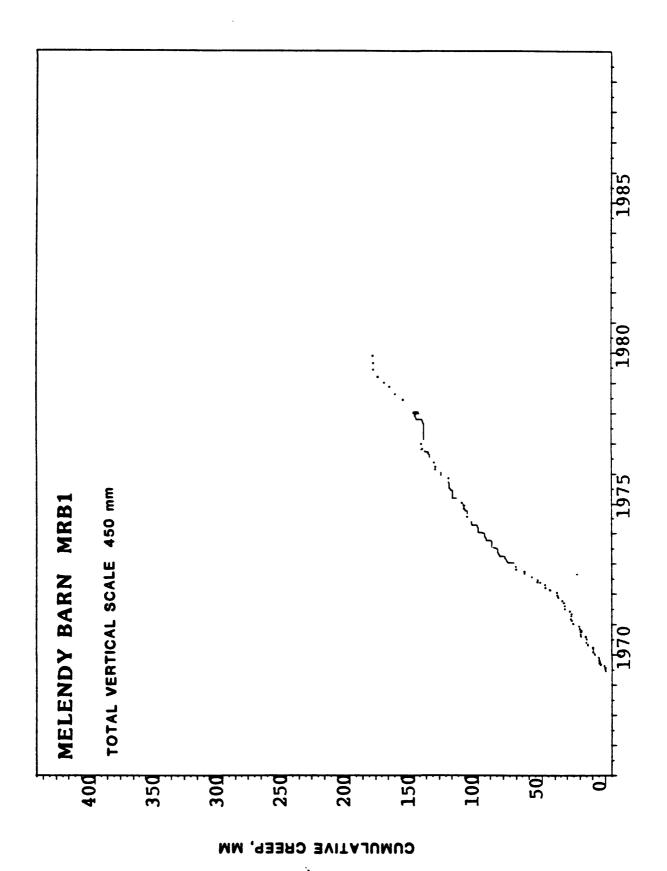
Position 351.3 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Melendy Ranch Barn creepmeters were installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 42.3 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration, buried a few centimeters below the surface in river terrace deposits across a prominent northeast-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4.2 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip at moderate rates. The long-term average creep rate was about 16 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. MRB2, the rod measuring contraction across the fault, was abandoned in August, 1975. MRB1, the rod measuring extension, was removed in November, 1979, at the landowner's request.



CONOL	ATIVE	CREEP	CALCU	LATED	FROM	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READING	EAD	MGS	۳	STATION	2	MRB1	П											
	Z S	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	UARY	M	MARCH	₹	APRIL	MAY	Υ	JUNE	E	JULY	Y	AUGUST	ßT	SEPTEMBER	MBER	OCTOBER	XEA.	NOVEMBER	Ħ	DECEMBER	WBER
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1967									П		H													
1968											H		_						H					
1969											10 (00.0	6	0.11	8	0.27	17	4.53	9	4.82	19	5.26	30	8.36
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1971	9	25.71	9	26.37	1	26.77	9	26.87	•	27.09	8 2	27.38	8	31.86	11	32.32	13	32.68	13 3	33.75	18 3	37.39	15	37.91
1972	111	38.29	101	42.70	2	43.63	18	47.43	15	51.51	15 5	53.21	26	57.51			1	63.38	9 7	64.28	27 7	70.48		
1973	111	76.18	9	77.54	9	78.43	13	83.01	23	84.29			11 8	85.21			13	89.18			16 9	94.29		
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1975	16	112.84			3	116.71			9	119.74	10	119.74			19	122.29					4 1	127.95	3 1	128.51
1976			12	132.75	171	133.03			=	134.30	\vdash				18	137.79			11/1	141.80	4	143.22	17 1	144.21
1977			. 2	141.80	19	141.80	11	141.90					191	141.94	12	142.37			4 11	143.15	17 1	148.76		
1978	11	150.15									2 11	158.63	-		8	164.15			Н		15 1	169.07	H	
1979	8	173.65			4 2	177.72					7 11	181.40			17	181.12					16 1	181.83		
1980												11												
1981								1			H				7									
1982										П	Н				-									
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1987									П	П	Н		Н		Ī									
1988											_		-						_	_		-	-	
12/79	Instrum	12/79 - Instrument removed at request of landowner.	a pevo	request	o tend	OWNER.																		

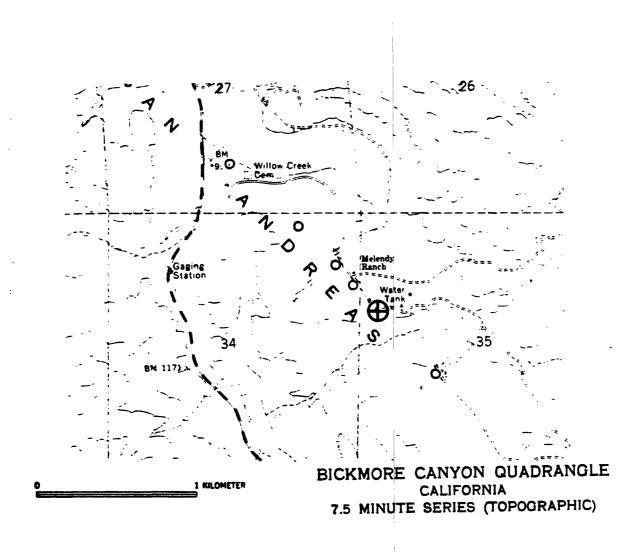




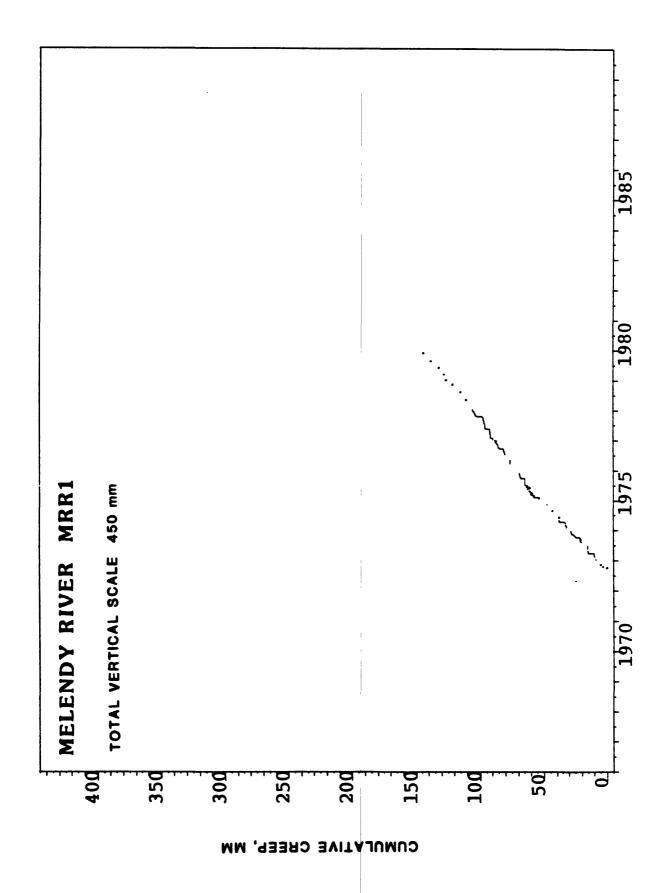
STATION MRR1

Latitude 36° 35.3' Longitude 121° 10.9' Position 351.5 km 24-meter rods, \emptyset =45°

The Melendy Ranch River creepmeters were installed during October, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 42.4 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface in gently sloping river terrace deposits. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4.4 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip at low to moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 20 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. Continued flooding forced removal of both instruments in November, 1979.



ORMO	LATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALCU	LATED	FROM	FIELD	READ	INGS	لئنب	STATION		MRR1	П											4
	3	JANUARY	FEBR	FEBRUARY	¥	MARCH	_	APRIL	¥Υ	 	SUS	¥	JULY	>	AUGUST	TSU	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	8	OCTOBER	NO.	NOVEMBER	0	DECEMBER
XEAS	10	ZZ	ž	M	¥	M	ð	M	ž	Z	ž	M	λ	3	λ	M	À	MM	Δ¥	MM	λ	Z	λ	2
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1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971										ľ	T													
1972												Ī							13	0.00	28	4.38		
1973	111	8.48	~	9.62	9	10.18	24	14.85	23	15.27	r	ſ	11	15.84	11	20.08	13	20.08	3	21.35	ı	26.02		
1974	30	31.82			21	32.53					5	38.04			21	42.57			27	47.52				
1975	14	53.46	28	57.00			L		20	61.24	-				18	64.78					7	68.60	3	69.30
1976			12	75.38	17	75.95	L		-	76.09	r				19	81.32			-	85.42	•	85.86	17	86.55
1977			2	91.50	19	92.07	14	92.21			-		19	96.73	12	96.87			•	98.08	17	103.59		
1978	11	107.76							~	110.59					. 8	114.98					15	121.62		
1979	2	126.78			7	127.85					7	131.95			11	138.03					16	143.68		
1980																								
1961															•									
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19/70	- Inches	and the same	-																					

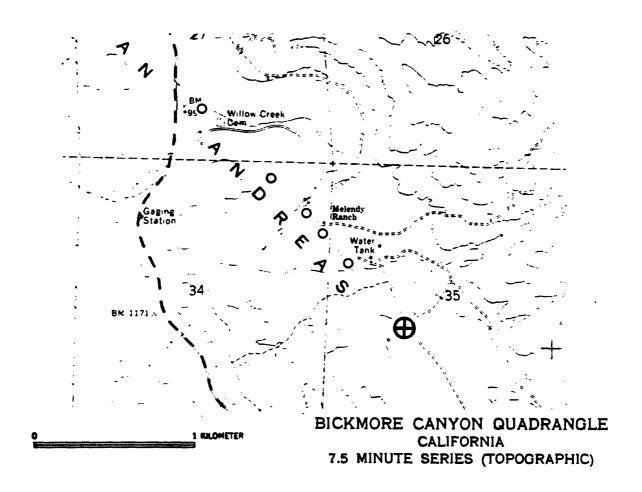


STATION MRW1

Latitude 36° 35.1' Longitude 121° 10.6'

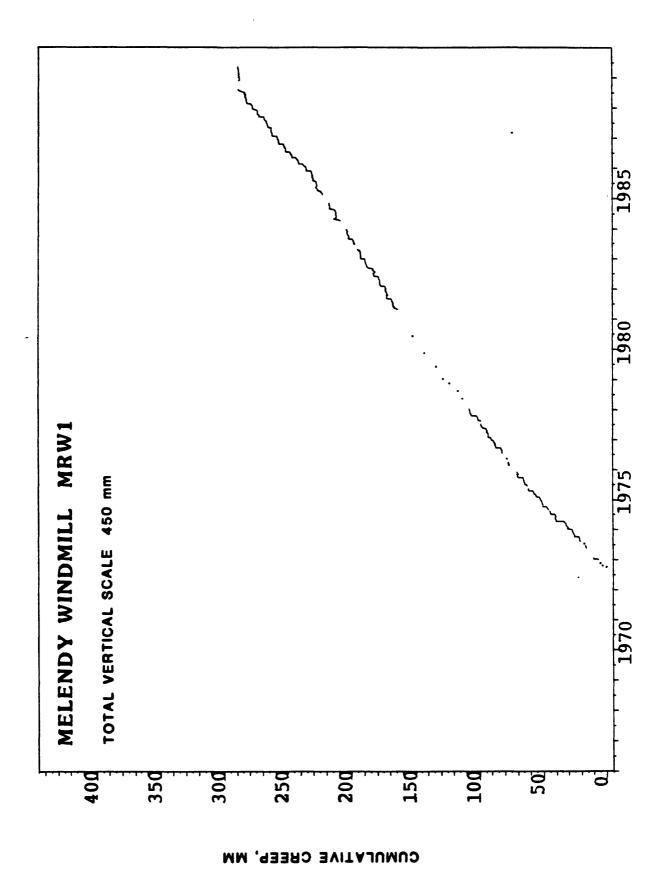
Position 352.1 km 23-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Melendy Ranch Windmill creepmeters were installed during October, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 43.0 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface in nearly flat river terrace deposits. The extension instrument was rebuilt in 1981 in its original configuration. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to 3.8 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip at low to moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate is about 20 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation.



YEAR DAY MAM DAY MAM MAY DAY MAM ULLY MAJGLST SEPTEMBER COTOBER NOYEMBER DECEMBER 1965 1965 1966 1967	44																						-	
Dec May Day Day	-	NUARY	#	BRUARY		ARCH	Ž	PRI	MA	_	3		3	λ	AUG.	ST	SEPT	MBER	8		2	MBER		MBER
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37				L																			
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11 9.35	69			L																				
11 9.35 2 1 15.84 40.59 40.59 1 1 20.00 28 4.67 2 4.67 3 21.50 2 4.67 3 21.50 1 25.31 3 21.50 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0,										H													
11 9.35 4 6 6 1 1 17.25 14 20.05 5 4.67 3 21.50 1 25.31 4.67 4 0.00 28 4.67 1 25.31 4 0.00 28 4.67 1 25.31 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 25.31 1 25.31 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 25.31 3 21.50 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 20.05 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	=				L								Н											
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4 29 163,723 3 168,322 . 9 173,38 6 4 7 169,234 7 169,234 7 169,234 7 169,245 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 7 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 8 179,21 9 179,21 179,21 179,21	30											51.93												
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	37		16							66.18	H					68.72						273.25		
	38		11		_					83.01												288.81		

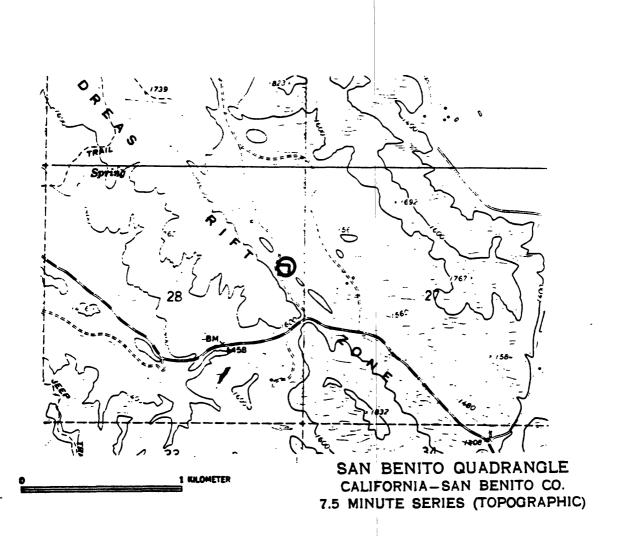
5/78 - Electronics removed. 4/81 - Instrument rebuilt; electronics replaced.



STATION SBN1

Latitude 36° 30.8' Longitude 121° 06.0' Position 362.2 km 12-meter rods, \emptyset =45°

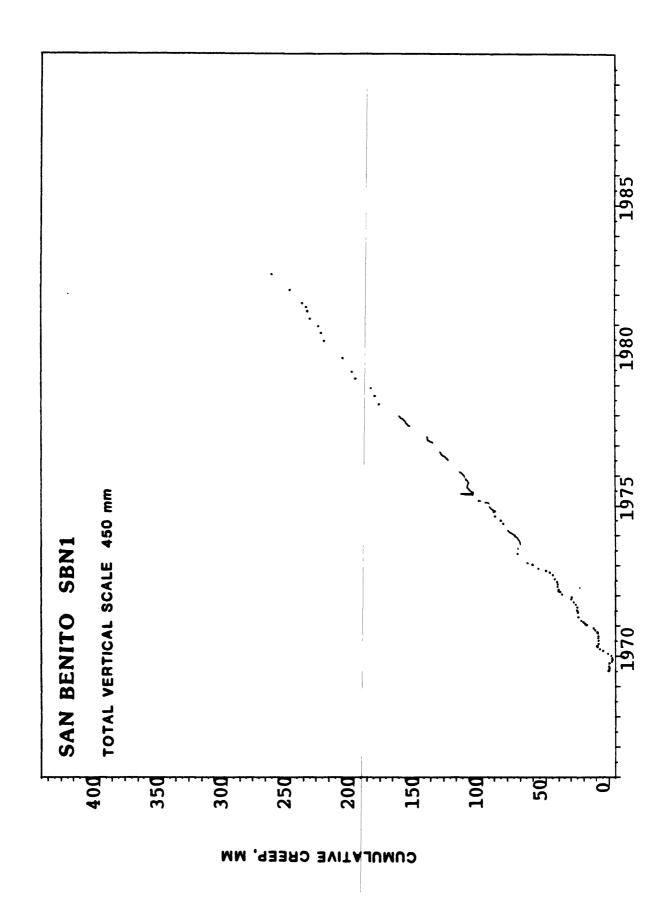
The San Benito creepmeters were installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 53.1 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration buried a few centimeters below the surface in clay-rich sag pond sediments. Creep activity at this site was composed of infrequent events of up to 2.7 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly continuous slip with a strong seasonal variation. The average long-term creep rate was about 21 mm/yr. SBN2, the instrument measuring contraction across the fault, was abandoned in August, 1976. SBN1, the extension instrument, was abandoned in September, 1982, due to a rise in the level of the adjacent sag pond.



DAY MM DAY MM DAY MM DAY MM			5		
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9 5,10 28 8,74 27 8,22 29 8,18 29 8,2	22 31 8.36		2 9.21	3 10.67	2 12.18
4 21,49 6 23.56	.81 11 25.24	13 26.15	13 27.32	18 29.54	
13 39.79 18 40.38 15 40.18 15 40.85 26 42.56	.56	7 45.10	5 46.94	27 55.98	
22 71.56 11 71	.56	11 69.68	-	13 71.32	
21 79.99 21 83.30 85.3	.35 28 89.45		13 88.93		
1 107.21	8 111.26	19			3 1113.25
5 123.03 24 126.28	19 129.70	8		12 134.51	
19 142.65 8 143.78	1.91 4 155.35	2	4 158.39		
2 180.34	8 183.85	8		15 186.86	
8 198.40				16 208.58]
5 223.46		4 225.50			8 227.87
6 234.35 7 7 7 7 8 236.75 20 237	7.39	9 240.42	i		

77

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

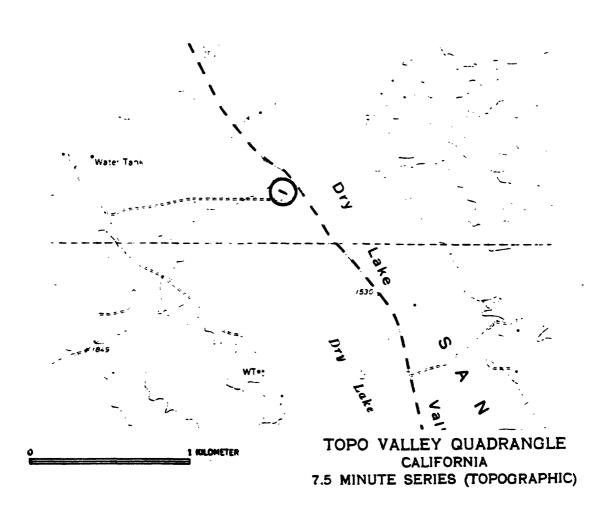


STATION XDL2

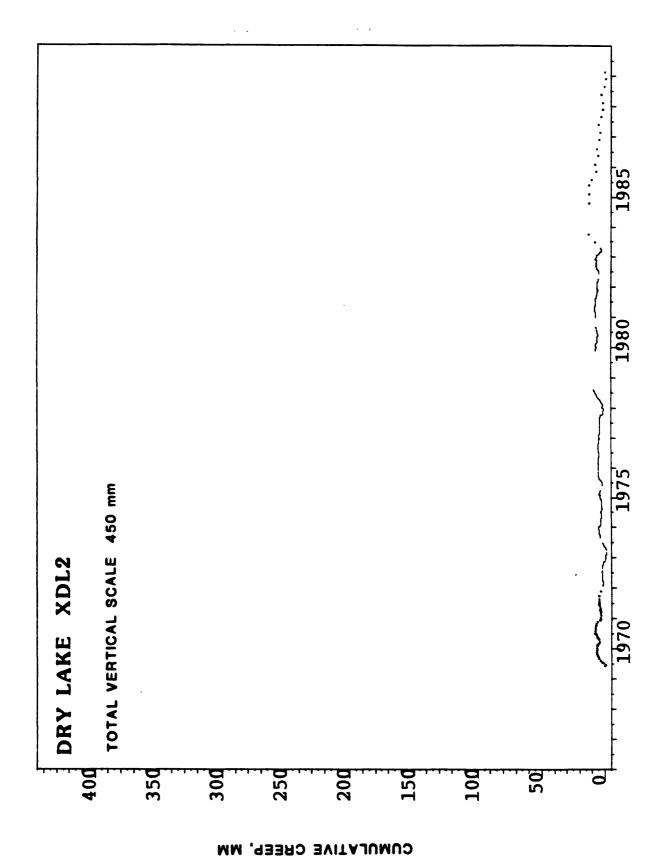
Latitude 36° 29.5' Longitude 121° 04.7'

Position 365.7 km 12-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Dry Lake 2 creepmeter (or near-field strainmeter) was installed during August, 1973, on the San Andreas fault at a site 56.6 km southeast of San Juan Bautista, as a replacement for an earlier station, XDL1. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched a few centimeters below the surface on a northeast-facing scarp near the crest of a low ridge. Activity at this site is composed of frequent negative events (contraction between piers) and occasional creep events of up to 1.5 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual positive and negative changes showing a strong seasonal pattern. Nearby alinement array results suggest XDL2 may have been placed slightly off the fault.



내																							
H	SANCARY	=	FEBRUARY	₹	Ž	MARCH		APRIL	≥	MAY	3	JUNE	3	JULY	¥NC	AUGUST	SEPI	SEPTEMBER	8	остовея	2	NOVEMBER	HECEMBER
ŀ	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DΑΥ	MM	DAY	Y MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	ΔV	MM	ΔV	MM	ρ¥	2	ΔV	MM	AVO
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1973	Н	Ħ	П			Ц									22	0.00	13	0.16			10	1.11	-
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1975	Ц	Ħ	22	-0.38		Ц	H		12	-2.53			30	-1.00-	2	-0.65							8
9261		Ħ	11	0.53			H		9	0.17					50	0.84					12	-0.14.	
1977	18 -0.	-0.20-	П				8	-0.83					19	-65'0-					·	-2.35.]		
1978	16 -1.	-1.56					L		2	2.63					8	90.9					15	7.88	
1979	Ц	F	П		8	9.24	H				9	08.9			41	7.84					16	7.16	
1980		H	28	5.01			Н				8	4.92					7	7.18					
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1982	Н	Ħ	23	5.33			Ц	Ш			•	4.34					C	6.98					97
1983	H	H									30	7.72							•	12.66			
1984	Ц	H																	16	12.66			
1985	31 12	2.52					L		11	12.24			25	10.25					31	7.08			
1986	29 7.	7.02					L		12	90.8					12	89.8					19	4.48	
1987		H	18	3.84			Ц		97	4.40					17	2.81					19	1.38	
1988	_		11	1.20			_		18	1.86					19	0.34					22	-1.23	

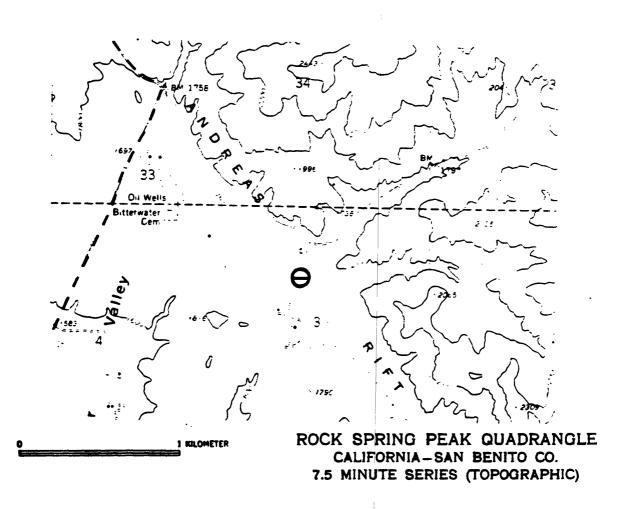


STATION BIT1

Latitude 36° 23.9' Longitude 120° 58.9'

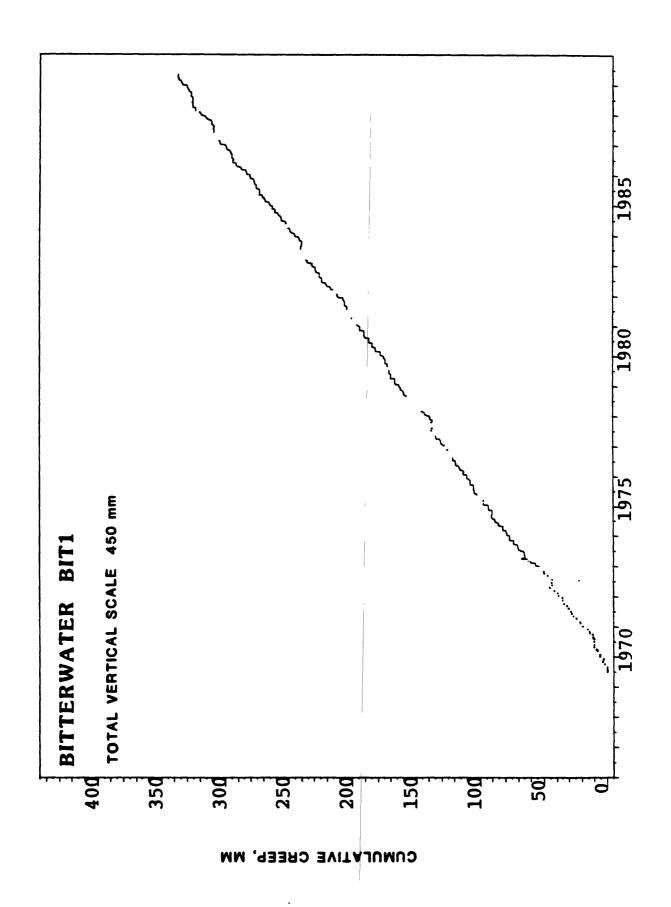
Position 379.1 km 18-meter rod, #=45°

The Bitterwater Valley creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 70.0 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface in alluvium. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to 2.9 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral movement at low to moderate rates, and occasional slight left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate is about 17 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation.



January February March April May May	5	ATIVE	CHEEP	CALC	CUMULATIVE CHEEP CALCULATED FHOM FIELD READINGS	FHO	FIELD	HEAU	MGS	۳	SIATION		111												
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4 5 5 7 9 7.83 2 10.24 27 10.21 2 10.22 31 11.62 31.17 3 14.10 2 11.72 3 14.10 2 15.25 4 15 35.27 4 6 24.00 4 27.50 8 27.50 1 30.91 13 34.67 10 34.90 15 35.74 1 35.74 1 35.74 1 35.74 1 35.74 1 35.74 1 35.74 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 1 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00	1969													2	0.00	8	-90'0	2	2.04	F	2.05	11		30	5.57
6 19.27 5 21.09 4 21.26 6 24.00 4 26.40 8 27.92 11 30.91 13 34.67 19 34.90 15 35.74 7 46.26 5 49.09 27.74 7 46.26 5 49.09 27.74 7 46.26 5 49.09 27.74 7 46.26 5 49.05 7 46.26 5 49.09 27.74 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 102.38 7 10.510 7 46.26 5 49.05 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7 46.26 7	1970			3	5.57	0	7.83	28	10.2	Н	10.12	-	10.21	29	10.22	31	11.62			1 2	Н	Ш	14.10	2	15.70
17 38.55 15 38.65 13 41.68 16 48.51 15 43.71 11 68.69 2 43.71 11 68.69 2 46.26 5 49.09 27 52.74 7 46.26 5 49.09 27 52.74 7 46.26 5 49.09 27 52.74 7 46.26 5 49.09 27 52.74 7	1971	9	19.27	5	21.09	•	21.26	H	10	•	26.40	П	27.50	8	27.92	11	30.91	13	31.19	Ш	Н	Н	34.90	15	35.07
11 56.03 5 56.54 6 62.31 22 65.10 11 68.03 28 90.57 11 70.51 13 76.49 70 7	1972	Н	38.55	15	38.85	13	41.68	18	44.5	Н	48.83	Н	43.46	26	43.71			7	46.26	Ш	H	2	52.74		
14 93.56 22 97.10 19 81.87 22 85.26 10 86.03 28 90.57 11 90.40 10 11	1973	_	56.03	2	56.54	9	62.31	L		-	65.10			=	69.89			Ξ	70.51	L		13	76.49		
14 93.56 22 97.10 7 102.38 9 105.18 9 105.18 9 105.18 9 105.18 9 12 12 125.18 29 128 25 10.00 112.94 8 134.01 4 10.151.74 6 157.52 6 137.52 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.72 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 10.151.74 7 </td <td>1974</td> <td>_</td> <td>78.53</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>18</td> <td>81.87</td> <td>L</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>85.26</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-0</td> <td>88.03</td> <td>28</td> <td>90.57</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>113</td> <td>⊢</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	1974	_	78.53			18	81.87	L		-	85.26			-0	88.03	28	90.57			113	⊢				
10 112.94 6 137.52 7 12.04 7 12.04 7 12.04 7 12.04 7 12.04 1 137.29 6 137.29 12.04 </td <td>1975</td> <td>14</td> <td>93.56</td> <td>22</td> <td>97.10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>L</td> <td></td> <td>Г</td> <td>02.38</td> <td>T</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>105.18</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>110.15</td>	1975	14	93.56	22	97.10			L		Г	02.38	T				8	105.18							6	110.15
25 142.03 8 134.01 10 151.74 11 137.29 16 157.33 6 137.52 4 161 25 142.03 8 166.25 10 151.74 7 170.10 23 172.05 12 172.05 14 175.00 7 175.00 1	1976			10	112.94					Г	16.26	Γ					121.14			L		12	125.18		128.04
25 142,93 8 166,25 10 151,74 11 170,10 12 172,05 12 172,05 14 175,00 7 175,01 15 172,05 16 190,47 12 190,57 14 175,00 7 175,00 7 170,10 15 172,05 16 190,47 12 190,57 14 175,00 7 175,00 7 175,00 7 170,10 15 170,05 15 170,00 7 170,00 <	1977			3	130.21			60							137.29					9					
6 166.25	1978	25	142.93								151.74	T					157.33							•	
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14 245.38 4 240.77 8 230.64 31 226.48 4 230.32 4 230.39 2 22.62 14 245.38 1 252.43 31 256.44 1 260.93 2 20.93 8 262.62 17 265.19 2 25.43 31 256.44 31 277.71 1 250.93 8 262.62 2 2 284.20 2 2 275.63 2 2 275.63 31 277.71 1 2 294.75 1 2 295.19 2 2 284.20 2 2 20.33 2 2 275.63 2 2 275.63 2 2 275.71 2 2 275.71 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1981						200.14					5	201.29	117	204.02			30	206.11	16					207.33
14 245.38 4 240.77 7 252.43 31 256.44 4 209.32 4 239.39 17 265.19 17 270.98 25 275.63 31 256.44 31 277.71 29 284.20 17 270.98 21 293.42 25 275.63 31 277.71 19 305.05 20 309.25 24 309.18 24 309.18 22 306.65	1982					10	214.88	L			21.60	T				1	226.18			Ц					231.78
14 245.38 7 252.43 31 256.44 16 260.93 8 17 265.19 17 270.98 25 275.63 31 277.71 19 277.71 29 284.20 20 284.20 22 309.25 24 309.18 19 326.65 11 323.39 18 325.61 19 326.65 19 326.65 19 326.65	1983														239.99		239.22			7	239.35	10			
17 265.19 17 270.98 29 284.20 12 293.42 12 294.75 19 305.05 18 305.05 18 325.61 19 326.65 19 326.65 19 326.65	1984	11	245.38							1	52.43	T		Г	256.44					11 16			262.62		
29 284.20 12 293.42 12 293.42 12 293.42 13 293.55 14 323.39 18 325.61 19 326.65 19 326.65 12 323.39	1985	17	265.19					17	270.			T			275.63					11 31					
18 305.05 26 309.25 24 309.18 19 19 19 19 12 19 13 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1986		284.20								93.42						294.75			Ц		19	299.19		
11 323.39	1987				305.05						109.25						309.18					19	315.74		
	1988				323.39					_	125.61						326.65					22	330.33		

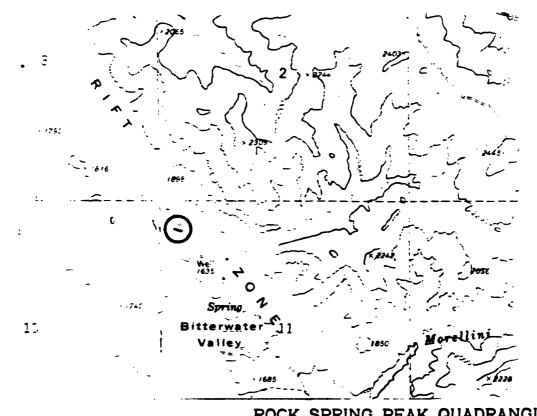
7 :



STATION XSR2

Latitude 36° 23.0' Longitude 120° 58.0' Position 381.0 km 10-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Smith Ranch 2 (SW) creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 71.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface at the crest of a steep, southwest-facing fault scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of long-term surges of accelerated right-lateral slip superimposed on a background of otherwise steady-state movement with infrequent minor events of up to 0.3 mm and rare events as large as 2.5 mm. The average creep rate was about 28 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. The instrument was dismantled in 1982.



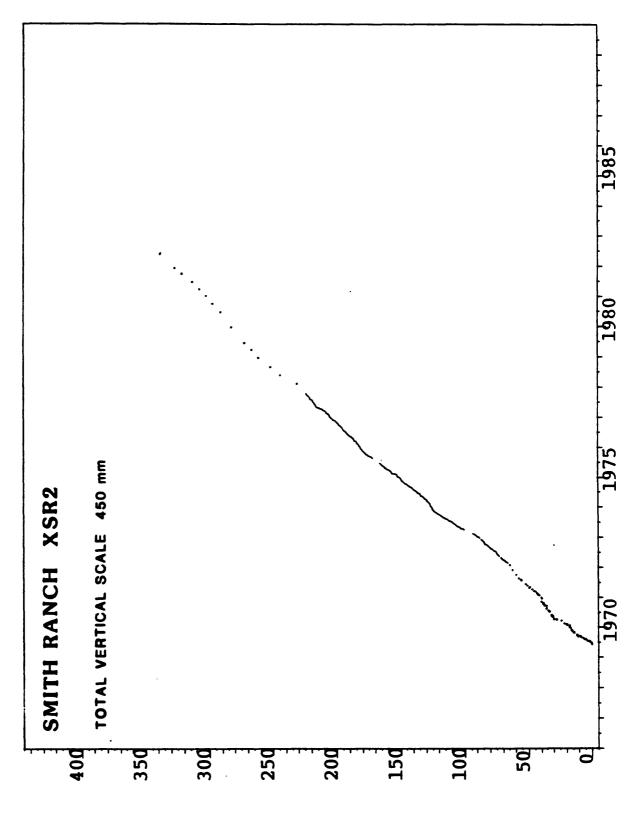
ROCK SPRING PEAK QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA-SAN BENITO CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1 KILOMETER

MM DAY MM DAY MM DAY MM 17.00 1 19.46 15 24.49 5 28.43 19.98 7 42.12 7 43.94 4 46.61 19.98 7 42.12 7 13.94 19.70 1 19.46 15 24.69 5 28.43 29.70 2 64.36 8 68.34 22 156.58 22 156.58 230.82 8 267.06 24 307.91
MM DAY MM DAY MM DAY MM 17.00 1 19.46 15 24.49 5 28.43 19.98 7 42.12 7 43.94 4 46.61 19.98 7 42.12 7 43.94 4 46.61 19.98 7 42.12 7 43.94 4 6.61 22 156.58 8 68.34 11 178.87 3 130.24 23 156.58 8 267.06 230.82 8 266.90 8 212.91
MM DAY MM
MM DAY M 17.00 1 19. 17.00 1 19. 19.70 7 127 22 156 11 178 230.62

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

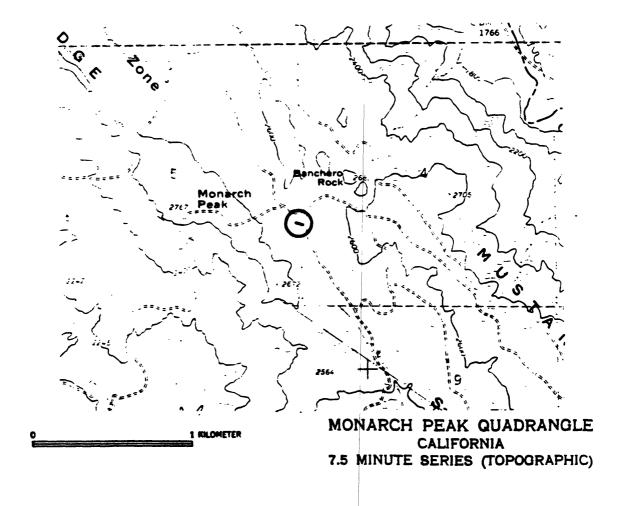
CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM



STATION XMP1

Latitude 36° 12.8' Longitude 120° 47.9' Position 405.1 km 10-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Monarch Peak creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 96.0 km southeast of San Juan Bautista, and 71.0 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface in alluvium. Creep activity at this site is composed of occasional minor events of up to 1.3 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip. The is about 14 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. Results of repeated surveys from an adjacent alinement array demonstrate that the creepmeter covers only the northeasternmost 5 m of the slip zone often containing most of the slip activity, but during certain periods, much occurred in a portion of the slip zone southwest of the instrument. In November, 1988, the wire was found to be broken, and will be replaced as soon as possible.

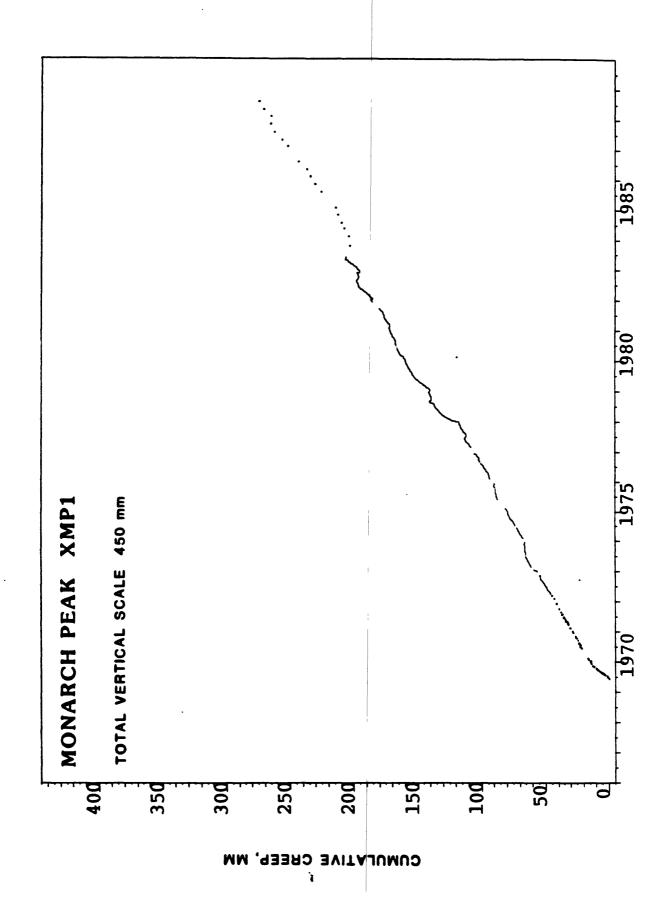


W	Z				1.1	28.26		56.30	66.21	79.05	91.40			141.26		1.88	185.32	196.50						
DECEMBER	Ц			H	28 14	3 2	H	6	19 61	2	H		Н	114	Н	23 171		8	Н	Н	Н		Н	L
ō	DAY			L	H	ı	_	2	H	Ш	1 2	1	H	ŀ		1 2		1 2	Н	Ш	Н		7	L
NOVEMBER	Z				12.05	25.94	41.27		66.12	78.71		104.44			158.47								265.37	
≩	D¥				4	8	12		6	19		77			14								6	
OCTOBER	Z				9.81	24.96	39.27	53.87		77.27			115.93				182.17		204.36	212.87	231.06			
8	DAY				7	3	2	27		13							61		13	52	31			_
SEPTEMBER	MM				6.43	24.14			65.71							168.74			pe					wire broken
SEP	DAY				2	7			11							18			rapolat					×
UST	MM				3.53	23.27	37.29	51.60	65.51	74.63	88.79	101.42		140.91	155.20			198.06	wire; trend extrapolated			243.94		274.59
AUGUST	DAY				2	2	2	17	17	27	7	24		16	23		ŀ	31	wire.			1		2
Ľ	MM				1.53	22.31	36.89	49.85	65.10	73.08			112.32						MOU	209.79	25.92		263.04	
JULY	DAY				6	2	22	9	13	10	Γ		12							_	25		3.1	
i.	Z				0.00	22.00	35.56		64.76		Ī				152.18	166.95	176.49							
	DAY			l	2	19	12		7		r	T	r		13 1	18	16 1		150		r			
.	MM						33.69	47.57	63.40	71.28	86.57	90.96		134.24				195.73	broken - 0	207.82		237.61		271 14
MAY	DAY			Γ			-	12	-	21	21	2		10		-		27	wire by	7		1		3
APRIL	MM						32.64						110.60				174.24		204.36				256.46	
₹	DAY						9						•				18		9				29	
MARCH	MM						31.92	44.81	62.32	69.56					144.60	164.38		189.23						
≩	ð						121	10	28	23					8	87		6						
FEBRUARY	M					16.34	30.28	43.16	60.93	67.21	81.93		107.07			161.19				204.74		234.83	252.94	265.72
	DAY					8	9	3	20	9	10		3			5				2		9	8	10
JANUARY	MM					14.65	29.11					93.29		125.10							214.82			
\$	DAY					7	3					30		26							17			
	YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

STATION XMP1

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

^{10/83 -} Wire replaced; cumulative total restarted with extrapolated trend. 11/88 - Found wire broken.

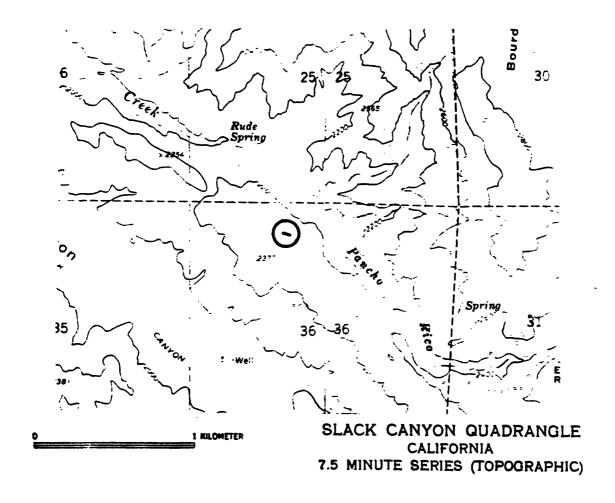


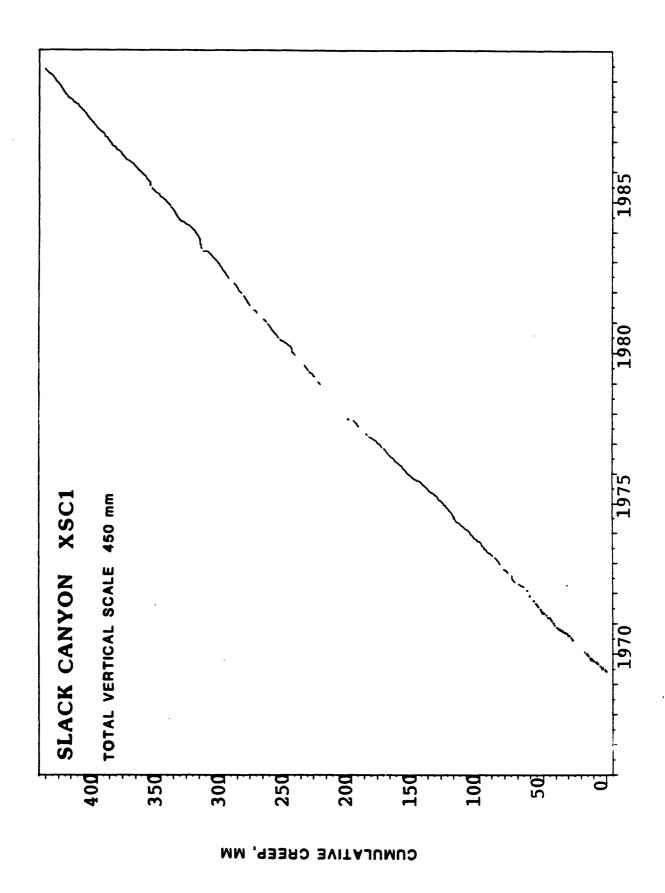
STATION XSC1

Latitude 36° 03.9' Longitude 120° 37.7'

Position 427.6 km 10-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Slack Canyon creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 48.5 km northwest of Cholame, and 118.5 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface in weathered bedrock. In July, 1988, the entire instrument was uncovered by excavation and found to have been rotated 3 degrees clockwise by fault action during 19 years of operation. It now lies at an angle of 27 degrees to the fault instead of the original 30 degrees. The cumulative creep amounts listed here for 1974 and later years include a sliding angle correction to provide for rotation through time, and thus the values differ from those listed in earlier catalogs. Creep activity at this site is composed of steady-state right-lateral slip at a long-term rate of about 22 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation.



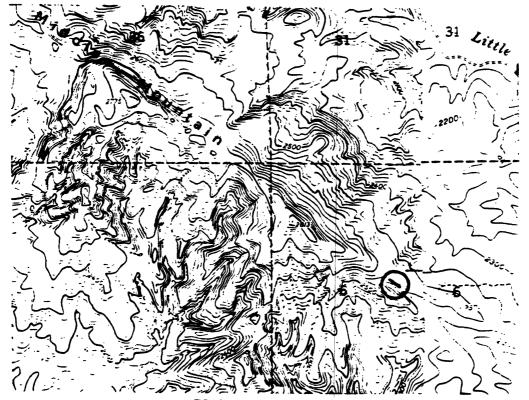


STATION XMM1

Latitude 35° 57.5' Longitude 120° 30.1'

Position 443.5 km 26-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Middle Mountain creepmeter was installed in September, 1979, on the San Andreas fault 32.2 km north of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface on a gentle slope where the surface rupture of the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence broke through deformed non-marine sediments (Paso Robles formation), near the crest of Middle Mountain. Following the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), creep at XMM1 reversed to left lateral; right-lateral movement resumed following a swarm of magnitude 1+ earthquakes under the station in summer, 1984. In September, 1986, a drain trench was dug beside the instrument, causing a 3-mm creep event, which we have left in the record as nominally tectonic. Creep activity here is composed of occasional right-lateral creep events of less than 1-mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of continuous right-lateral movement. The average long- term creep rate during periods of right-lateral movement was 20 mm/yr before the Coalinga earthquake, and is 14.2 mm/yr since resumption of right-lateral movement in 1984. See text for discussion of creep events at XMM1 that have occurred simultaneous with drops in water level in a deep well on Middle Mountain.



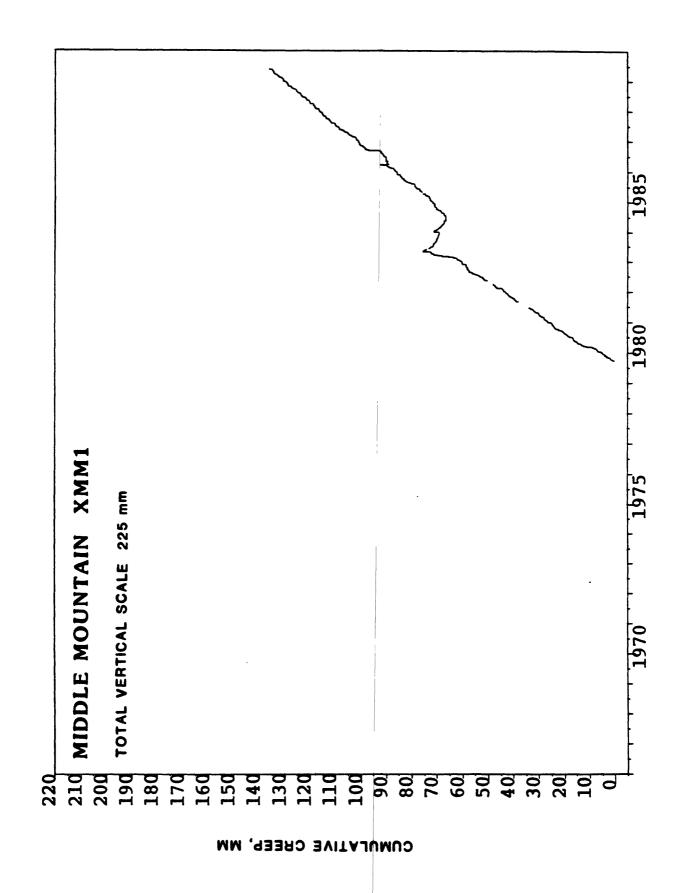
STOCKDALE MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA-MONTEREY CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

PARKFIELD QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

0 1 KULOMETER

	MBER	MM															25.88	42.12	60.22						
	DECEMBER	DAY								1							29	1	6						r
	NOVEMBER	MM														3.37								115.01	
	Š	DAY														29								9	
	OCTOBER	MM														1.35				70.16	69.73	83.93	98.90		1128 341
	8	DAY														12				9	11	30	28		16
	SEPTEMBER	MM														00.0	20.50	39.50					92.23		
	SEPT	DAY														25	22	15					3		
	AUGUST	MM																38.17	56.86		68.35	81.53			16 125.03
	₹	DAY																26.	25		29	21			ш
	JULY	MM																35.50		72.19	67.15	78.91	91.55	110.49	123.58
Π	3	DAY																24		9	19	24	30	30	59
XMM1	SUNE	MM															16.18	34.21	52.40	72.88					
Ш	3	DAY															19	18	29	9					
STATION	MAY	Z																	50.38	75.88	67.28			106.13	1120.77
_	3	λ																	11	9	10			1	۲
NGS	APRIL	3																29.97			67.00	75.68	89.01		
READI	Z	Š																9			19	16	28		
FIELD	MARCH	Z															11.55			71.81			88.70	104.02	
FRON	X	ž															18			31			97	18	
ULATED	FEBRUARY	M															6.78						86.83		
CALC	3	ž															9						7		
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	JANUARY	Z																26.35			69.67	73.04		101.68	1117 BG
ATIVE	3	ž			_							L						•			24	117		27	⊢
COMOL		¥3.	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

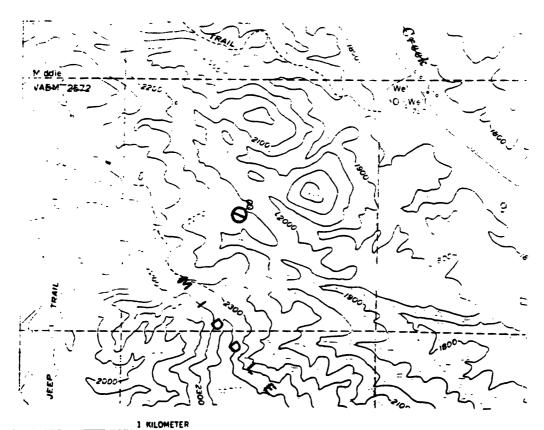


STATION XMD1

Latitude 35° 56.6' Longitude 120° 29.1'

Position 445.8 km 36-meter wire, $\phi=27^{\circ}$

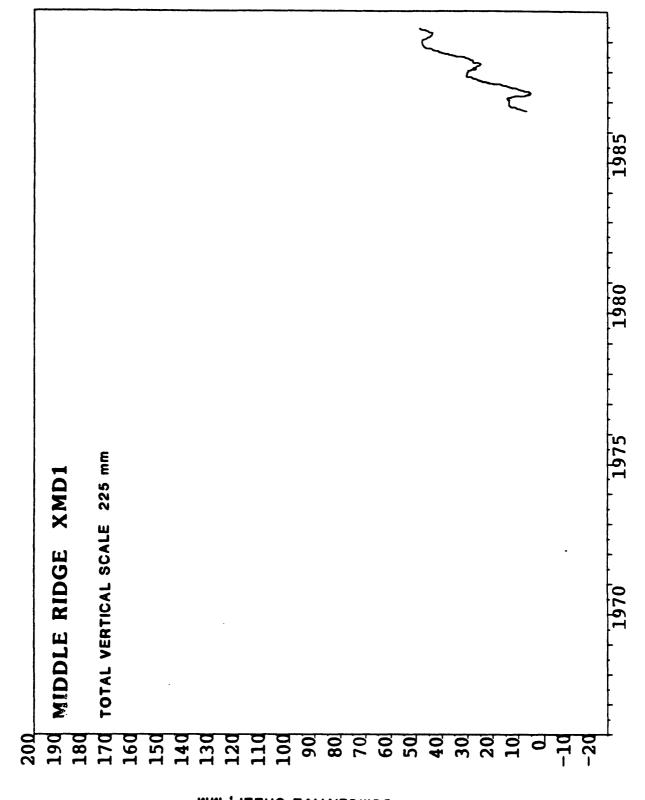
The Middle Ridge creepmeter, the longest wire installation yet attempted, was installed in July, 1986, on the San Andreas fault 29.9 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across one of several parallel traces covered by an alinement array installed in 1979. The creepmeter was placed to cover the area of greatest displacement in the array monuments. However, surveys of the array show seasonal right-lateral movement on adjacent traces, apparently producing lest-lateral movement on the trace monitored by the instrument. Data from the creepmeter reflects this seasonal backup, the cumulative effect of which is to produce a long-term creep rate of only 19 mm/yr, when in fact as much as 25 mm of right-lateral movement has occurred at the site in a year (May 1-December 15, 1987). Creep activity at this site is composed of several daily right-lateral creep events of 1 mm or less amplitude between spring and midwinter, at which time movement ceases, only to resume as fast left-lateral movement when heavy rains begin in January or February. See text for discussion of creep events at XMD1 occurring simultaneous with drops in water level in a deep well on Middle Mountain.



PARKFIELD QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

29.71 DECEMBER DAY MM 15 NOVEMBER DAY MM 13.92 30.39 OCTOBER DAY MM 47.94 31 SEPTEMBER DAY MM 7.07 7 AUGUST DAY MM 19.96 JULY DAY MM 37.57 0.00 25 28 JUNE DAY MM XMD1 STATION MAY DAY MM 5.93 28.27 APRIL DAY MM CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS MARCH DAY MM 7.35 16 FEBRUARY DAY MM • 13.98 JANUARY DAY MM 6 25 1976 1977 1978 1980 1981 1983 1985 1986 1986 1986 YEAR 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974

CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM

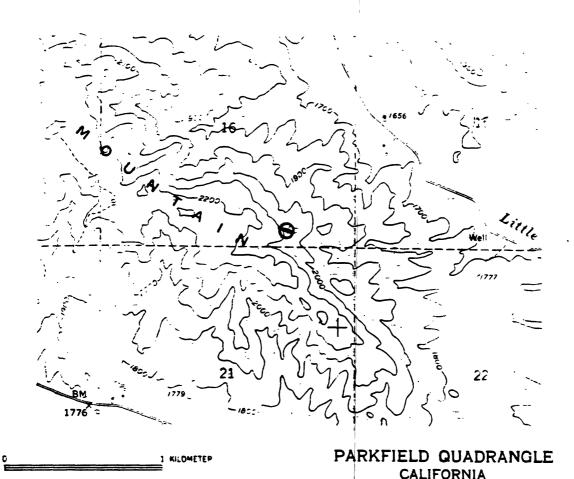


STATION XVA1

Latitude 35° 55.3' Longitude 120° 27.7'

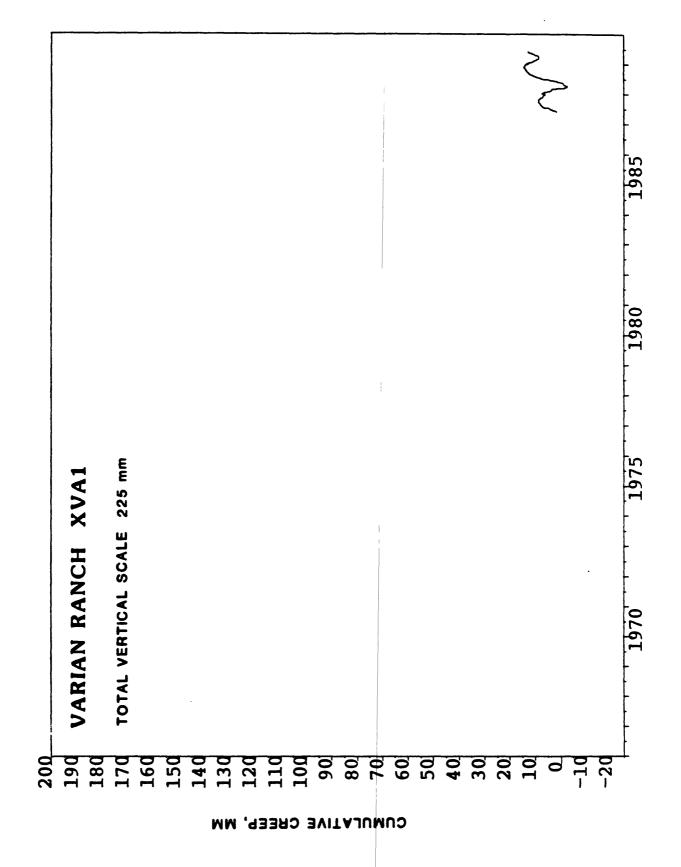
Position 448.9 km 30-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Varian creepmeter was installed in April, 1987, on the San Andreas fault 26.8 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter deep below the surface across a sharp gully between two slopes. An alinement array had been placed across the gully and up both slopes in 1986, and surveys for a year had indicated displacement was occurring in the gully. However, displacement now also appears to be occurring at the top of the slope to the west, and, like XMD1, XVA1 records both right- and left-lateral movement, depending on the season. Creep at this site is characterized by steady-state movement, with occasional surge-like creep events, usually during rain. The long-term rate of 7.3 mm/yr masks a seasonal right-lateral movement of 11.8 mm (1988). During periods of right-lateral movement, the creep rate at XVA1 matches that measured by the Parkfield two-color distance-monitoring laser at its station MIDE, located upslope from XVA1 and across the fault from the laser.



7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	ATIVE	CREEP	CALCU	LATED F	FROM	FIELD R	EAD	MGS	(V)	STATION		XVA1	Π											
	X	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	UARY	¥	MARCH	AF	APRIL	MAY	λ	JUNE	1	JULY		AUGUST	ST	SEPTEMBER	BER	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER	BER	DECEMBER	BEA
YEAR	DAY	MM	À	MM	λVO	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DΑ	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	Z
1966																								
1967												Ħ						H						
1968												=	H	Ħ	Ī									
1969											Н													
1970											H								Н					
1971										П	Н							H	Н				Н	
1972											Н	H	Н					H					П	
1973											-	H	L				H							
1974													H		Н			H	H		Н			
1975											H	H	H	H				H			Н			
1976											Н	H	H					H					Н	
1927																								
1978											Н		Н											
1070												H	Н											
1980											H	Ħ	H				Н	H						
1981								1							•									
1982										Ħ	Н	H			-				Н					
1983																								
1984																								
1985											H	H	Н	H				H	H					
1986											H													
1987							23	0.00	-	0.10			30 7	7.23	26	8.02			+		9	7.73		
1988	25	5.19			21	-2.20			•	-0.77			29 8	9.52	\dashv		+	+	27 1	13.28			+	
Negativ.		bers indi	Cafe Cut	"Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.	Jeff-fee	eral mov	ement																	

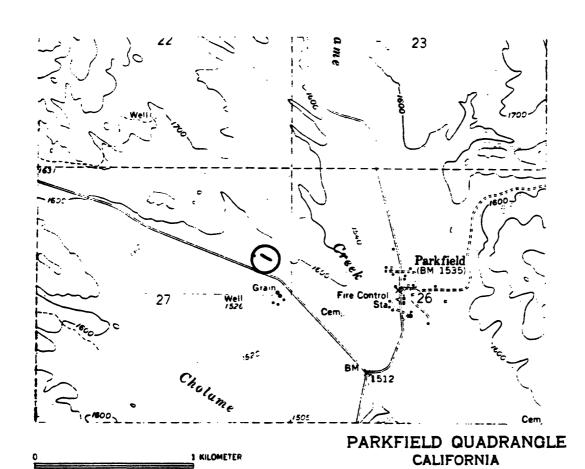


STATION XPK1

Latitude 35° 54.1' Longitude 120° 26.5'

Position 451.8 km 23-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Parkfield creepmeter was installed in September, 1979, on the San Andreas fault approximately 24 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across the surface rupture of the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence, and adjacent to a sagpond. This station recorded a right-lateral coseismic step of 6.6 mm during the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), the second largest coseismic step in the Parkfield creepmeter network. Activity slowed until August 9, 1985, when, coincident with an aftershock of the Kettleman Hills earthquake (8/4/85, M3.5), right-lateral creep resumed at the site. XPK1 is the only Parkfield creepmeter to record a return to its pre-Coalinga creep trend. Creep activity at this site before the Coalinga earthquake and after the return to right-lateral movement consists of occasional right-lateral creep events of less than 1 mm in amplitude superimposed on a background of nearly continuous rightlateral movement. The average creep rate to date is about 13 mm/yr.

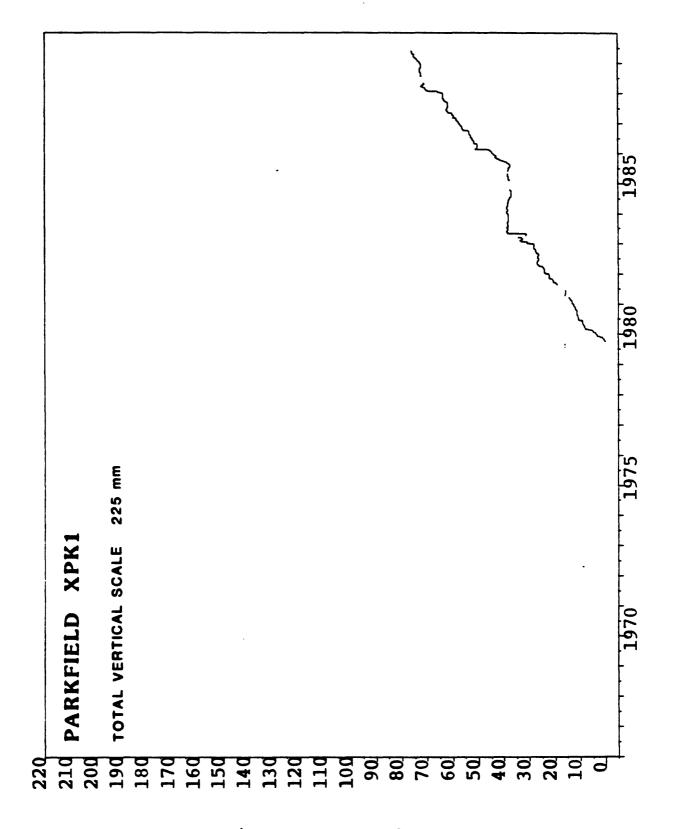


103

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

	DECEMBER	ZZ														3.45	12.44	22.36	28.24						
	DECE	DAY						Н	Ī				Ī		П	15	24	2	10				Ī		
	BER	MM							Ī							1.23								63.62	
	NOVEMBER	DΑΥ														9								10 6	
	H															2				29	07	95	23	H	99
	OCTOBER	MM												Ц		0.32			Ш	38.29	37.07	41.95	56.23		72.66
	H	M														12				9	17	18	28		27
	SEPTEMBER	22														0.00	11.42	19.95			36.62	40.82			
	SEPT	DAY														26	22	15			14	27			
	ST	Z																18.85	26.11		36.67			61.68	
	AUGUST	Δ¥	Н									H						2.1	25		31			19 (
		MM															=	18.82		38.59	37.25	37.26	53.06	61.66	72.26
П	JULY	_ M	Н					Н										22 11		9 36	10 37	24 37	31 5	24 6	19 72
		Ξ		=			=										50	#	14		1	2	3	11 2	-
XPK1	JUNE	/ MM															10.50	16.38	26.14	38.59		Ц			
Z		DAY															19	18	30	7					
STATION	MAY	Z																	26.72	38.57				60.49	71.39
_	2	M																	25	9				-	7
GS	RIL	MM																15.95		31.36	38.64	38.28	50.28	60.40	
EADIN	APRI	DAY																8		21	20	18	3	14	
IELO A	F	Z															8.45		24.26		2 5				
NON F	MARCH	DAY						Н								Н	19		6			-			
TEO FI	ᄊ	MM	H					=		H		H			-		5.25	+		H				58.44	
CULA	FEBRUARY	Н				H		Ц	H	L					Н		Н			Н				П	
PCA	F	DAY		Ц		Ш			Н	L						H	9]							7	9
CREE	JANUARY	M																12.89			38.93	37.87	44.61		68.46
ATIVE	Š	DAY		Ц	Ц	Ц					Ц	Ц		Ц		Ц		8	Ц		117	117	8	-	19
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READING		¥£	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1377	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

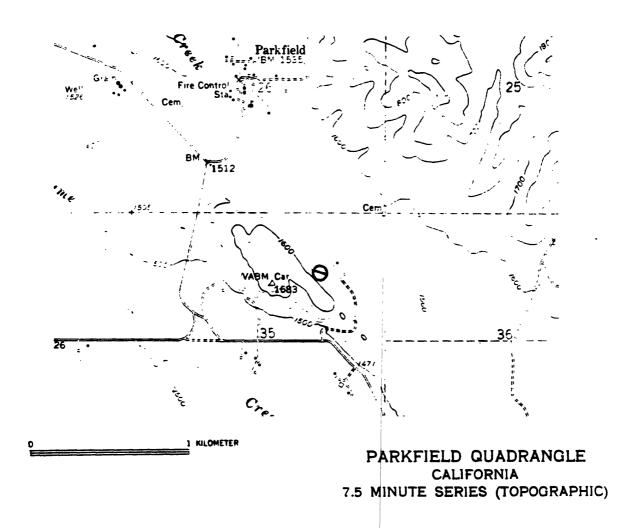
CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM



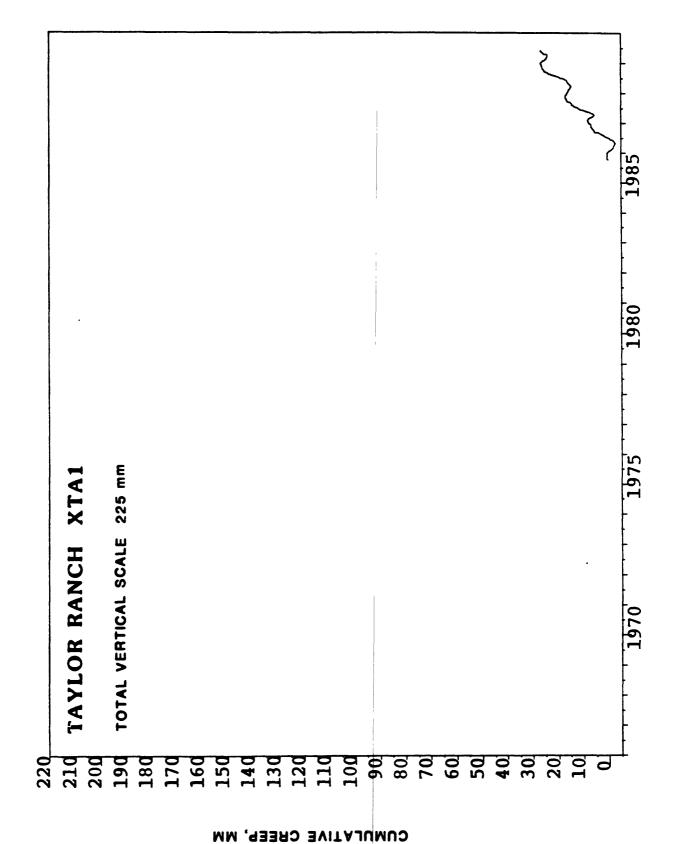
STATION XTA1

Latitude 35° 53.4' Longitude 120° 25.6' Position 453.8 km 30-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Taylor Ranch creepmeter was installed in September, 1985, on the San Andreas fault approximately 22 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a distinctive swale to the east of the hilltop on which the Parkfield two-color distance-monitoring laser is located. Frequent surveys of an alinement array installed at the Taylor site in 1984 showed displacement occurring near the bottom of the swale, and the creepmeter was placed to cover the area of greatest displacement. Creep activity at this site consists of occasional small right-lateral events and left-lateral surges (seasonal) superimposed on a background of gradual right- and left-lateral drift, perhaps reflecting seasonal activity on an adjacent trace or traces. The average creep rate to date is 7 mm/yr.



MANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH MANCH MAN	COMOLATIVE CHEEF CALCOLATED THOM FIELD HEADINGS																							
Maria Day	Ľ	JANUARY	FEBR	PUARY	M	당	¥	PR.	¥	ļ	3		JE I		AUG	IST	SEPTE	WBER	OCTC	BER	NOVE	MBER	DECE	WBER
			DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY			F	L	F	L	۳	λ	MM	DAY	Z	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	M
Color Colo	1966							-	-		-	-	-		\vdash									
Color Colo	1967							H	H		Н	Ħ	H		H			Ī						
Color Colo	1968							F	H		L		\vdash		H		H		H					
Color Colo	1969								H		-		H											
2 7 1	1970								\vdash		-	F		-										
8 0.33 1	1971												\vdash	F	\vdash		-							
Color Colo	1972							-	-	Ī	-	F	-						Π					
Color Colo	1973							-	H		-	=					\vdash						_	
8 0.33 1 -1.13	1974							F	\vdash	F			H	F	-									
The control of the	1975							F	-			F	-					П					H	
9 0.33 1 -1.13 <td>1976</td> <td></td> <td>F</td> <td></td>	1976											F												
8 0.33 1 -1.13	1977								H	-	H													
8 0.33 1 -1.13	1978							F	-		H		H	F	\vdash									
8 0.33 1 -1.13 3 6.59 6 15.90 127 27.117 8 1.85 8 1.25 6 15.50 8 12.117 8 1.85 8 1.25 6 15.50 8 12.117 8 1.85 8 1.	1979							-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-		-						-	
8 0.33 1 -1.13* 30 6.59 12 -0.94* 31 1.85* 5 3.96* 27 20:00 29 0.70* 8 27 7.91* 30 6.59* 6.59* 6.59* 7 27 21:17* 6 27 25:50 8	1980								-	F	-	F	H					Ħ						
8 0.33 1 1.113 3 2.35	1981							,	Н	F	H	H	Н		-									
8 0.33 1 1.113 3 2.35	1982								H		H													
8 0.33 1 1.113 3 2.35	1983							-	\vdash		\vdash	F	H											
8 0.33 1 1.113* 3 2 3.35* 12 0.94* 31 1.85 5 3.96 28 6.35 6.35 29 16.11 1 <t< td=""><td>1984</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>H</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>_</td><td></td><td>L</td><td>F</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	1984							H	-		_		L	F										
8 0.33 1 1.13 1	1985								\vdash		H		-	Г	-		27	0.00	Н	0.70	Ī			
27 7.91 30 6.59 6.59 7.91 6.59 7.91 7.91 7.91 7.91 7.1	Н	Н	1	-1.13.				2.35	-			F	31	1.85	\vdash		Н	3.96	28	6.35			Н	
29 16.11	_	Н					30	6.59	H		H	Ħ	\vdash	3.66		Ħ	H				Π	17.11		
									_	5.90	-	-	Н	1.17	-				-	25.50				

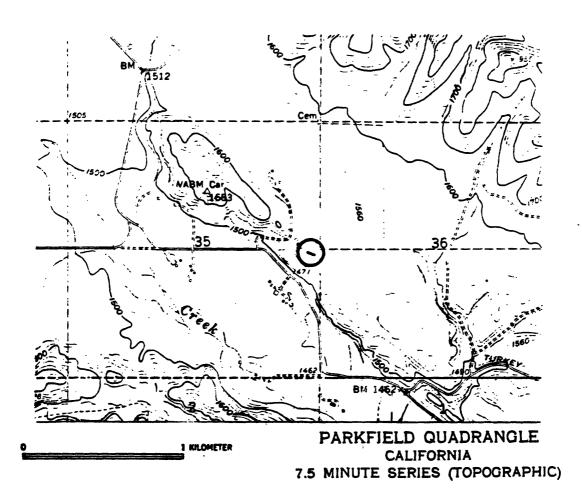


STATION XDR1, XDR2

Latitude 35° 53.0' Longitude 120° 25.2'

Position 454.8 km 10,30-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

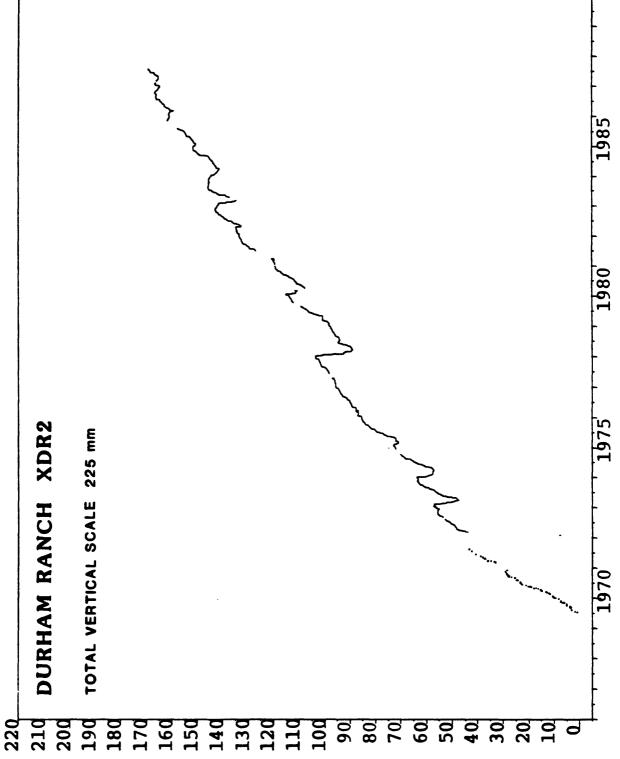
The Durham Ranch creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 21.3 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on the northeast side of a ridge. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional minor right-lateral events and left-lateral surges of up to 12 mm amplitude superimposed on a background of gradual right- and left-lateral drift. average long-term creep rate was about 8 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation consisting of onsets of left-lateral events and negative drift during periods of heavy rainfall. Results of repeated surveys from an adjacent alinement array demonstrate that the creepmeter covered only the southwesternmost 5 m of a 23-m-wide slip zone. The northeast portion of the slip zone not covered by the creepmeter was intermittently active, perhaps on a seasonal basis. In October, 1985, XDR1 was removed and replaced with the 30m instrument XDR2. Creep activity continued to consist of right- and leftlateral surges, but surge amplitudes were considerably decreased from those recorded by XDR1. In July, 1987, the instrument was removed at the request of the landowner. The creep rate between 1985 and 1987 was 3.8 mm/yr.



	DECEMBED	Z				6.67	25.88		55.37	63.49	72.12	85.30			97.80		119.61	133.54	143.11						_
	Ž	Ž				28	S		12	19	11	1			9		58	2	10						
	NOVEMBER	2				4.62	26.51	43.71	55.76	63.48			91.87			113.65						161.23			
	3	Š				7	7	28	7	8			10			9						12			
	II GEORGE	Z				4.20	25.84	41.49	55.33		70.32			101.60			117.42			145.58	151.06	62.22	165.69		
	E	Ž				1	3	3	11		12			7			11			9	17	7	28		
	SEPTEMBER	Z				2.20	23.33			60.82		82.67				111.95	117.23	132.75				162.08	166.11		
	5	Š				2	1			11		14				19	22	29				27	5	P	
	AIRIET	MM				2.09	21.78	38.94	53.50	57.31	68.46	81.44	89.45		94.90			131.01	141.38					inst. removed	
	Ž	ž				2	ı	4	30	£	22	2	11		17			97	98					Ë	
_	> = =	MM				0.00	20.91		66.05		65.02			99.22				127.70	140.08	145.47	145.29	158.31	166.31	169.21	
0H2		Š				15	2		11		11	L	L	12		L		10	22	4	19	23	31	16	
XDR1, XDR2	H INE	MM					18.70	35.83		54.98						106.88	111.54	126.98		144.18			165.07		
	-	Ž					9	12		13						13	19	17		4			77		
STATION	2411	MM					14.57	32.67	48.68		61.17	75.76	89.32	98.12	92.10	105.64	107.40		136.05	141.48					
		Ž					2	ŀ	12		21	20	*	23	-	22	23	-	25	5					
INGS	A00*	MM					12.72			48.75	L			96.70				120.48	L	139.10	143.01	154	162.95	166	
READ		Ž	L				2	3	L	127	⊨	L	L	8	L		Ļ	φ	_	22	19	19	6	30	
I FIELD	LI-CO WAY	77	Ļ				9.42	27.93	44.03	49.50	57.37		L		L	101.28	107.85		134.89		L				
FROI	1	Ž	L				Ŀ	9	6	13	24	L	L		L	8	٤		٥						
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CEDDITADY	MM					8.14	28.00	43.20		57.90	71.16		95.94										166.19	
CALC	93	3 ≥					1	25	8		1	9	L	*							L			3	
CREEP	VOALHAAL	NN					7.06			56.52		72.74	96.80		92.97						143.10	150.77	161.15	166.23	
ATIVE		\$ 2					3			2		-	29		26						17	17	7	27	
CUMUL		YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	000

"XDR1 removed; XDR2 installed. XDR2 was removed in July 1987 at the request of the landowner.

CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM

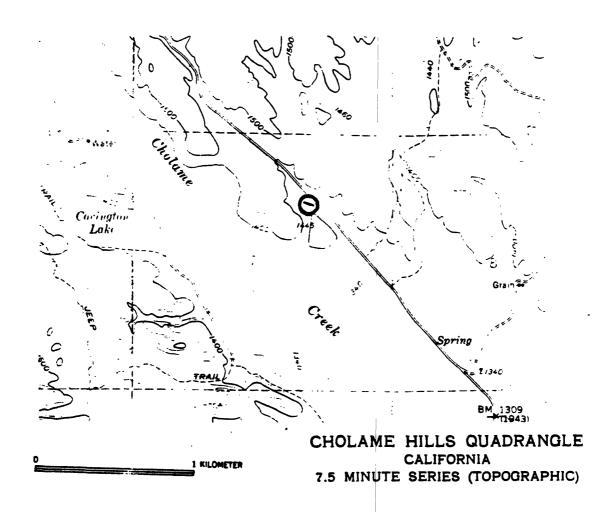


STATION WKR1

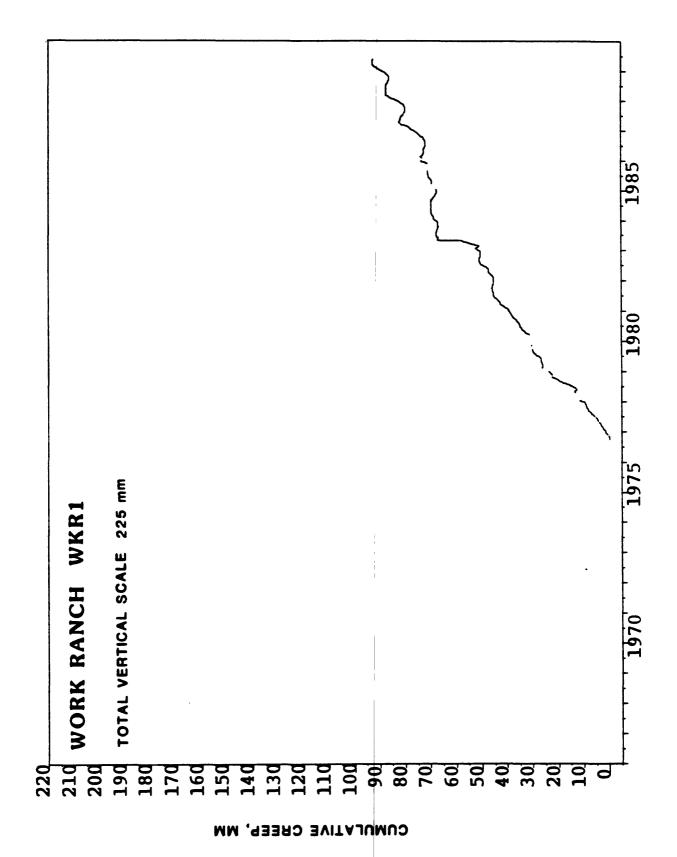
Latitude 35° 51.5' Longitude 120° 23.5'

Position 458.7 km 14-meter rod, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Work Ranch creepmeter was installed by California Institute of Technology personnel in 1976, and was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979. The instrument is located at the base of a low hill at the north end of Cholame Valley, approximately 17 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single rod buried about a meter below the surface, between the hill and the Parkfield-Cholame Road. A large right-lateral acceleration was underway at WKR1 when the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2) occurred. WKR1 recorded the largest coseismic step of all the Parkfield creepmeters (8.2 mm), followed by a slowdown to approximately 2 mm/yr of creep. Right-lateral creep resumed in 1984 at a rate less than half the pre-Coalinga earthquake rate of 11 mm/yr.



COMOL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALCU	LATED !	FROM	FIELD	READ	#GS	يس	STATION		WKR1												î
									•															
	Y S	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	UARY	Ž	MARCH	٧	APRIL	MAY	\ \	SANCE	Æ	JULY	۲۸	Y ∩C	AUGUST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	130	OCTOBER	NON	NOVEMBER	DECE	DECEMBER
YEAR	DAY	2	š	Z	š	Z	ž	Z	ž	Z	ž	Z	š	Z	λ	Z	¥	M	À	Z	ĕ	MM	λ¥Ο	Z
1966																								
1967																								
1968									T															
1960																								
1970									T															
1971									T															
1972																								
1973																								
1974									T															
1975									T															
1976																	24	0.00	9	-0.14	22	0.52		
1977	18	1.78			8	2.82	-	3.48			28	5.52			2	6.56	13	7.96	25	8.79			12	9.45
1978			12	12.05			18	13.17	15	13.13						17.05					13	22.51		
1979			12	26.39					8	26.64					13	29.80					9	30.52	7	30.66
1980	28	31.99			19	30.99			23	34.11	2	34.33	8	35.07	7	35.63	22	37.06	10	37.67			59	38.97
1981	15	39.43					2	42.99	П		121	45.00			·		24	45.97					2	45.50
1982					6	46.33			7 9 2	47.98	30	49.67			26,	50.78							10	50.64
1983							+	50.89	2 (66.98			7	67.92					9	67.07				
1984	17	68.67					20	69	۲				18	69.43					17	68.41				
1985	18	68.37	9	68.77	13	69.57	18	69					23	71.23	*	wire broken	2				18	71.23		
1986	8	73.60					29	21					31	71.79					29	73.84				
1987	27	77.95			19	81.40	28	81.92					29	80.38			18	79.83			10	80.51		
1988	29	84.03							9	87.48	17	87.79	18	87.65					31	86.95				
Vingen.	FUE 67	*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-tateral movement	icate cui	nulative	Jeff-Les	eral mov	лешел	÷																



STATION CRR1

Latitude 35° 50.1' Longitude 120° 21.8' Position 463.0 km 9.4-meter rod, \emptyset =45°

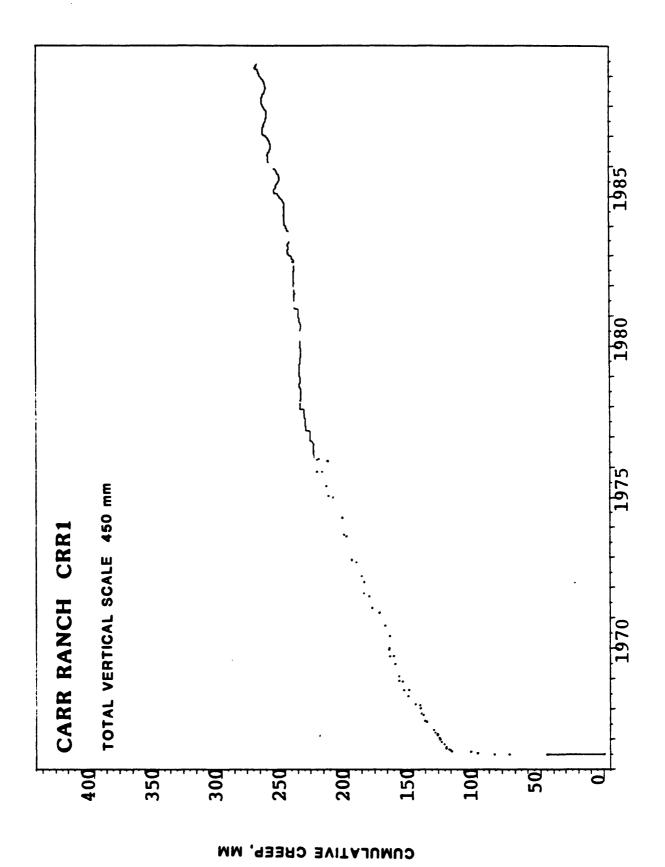
The Carr Ranch creepmeter was installed by California Institute of Technology personnel shortly after the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence. instrument was sited directly over the earthquake ground rupture approximately 13 km northwest of Cholame. The instrument was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979. The installation consists of a single rod buried about 1 meter below the surface near the edge of a field on the southwest side of Cholame Creek. Creep activity at this site was remarkably consistent (approximately 9 mm/yr) from installation until late 1977, at which time the creep rate declined to nearly 0 and the instrument began recording apparent lest-lateral slip at a very low rate (slight contraction). Right-lateral creep resumed in late 1982. The Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2) had no apparent effect on the creep rate at CRR1. However, in 1985, cultivation of the area immediately around the creepmeter was begun, and a large seasonal signal now appears in the data, superimposed on a background creep rate of 2.5 mm/yr. See Appendix A for a description of the sources of the 1966-1979 data plotted herein.



CHOLAME VALLEY QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1 KULOMETER

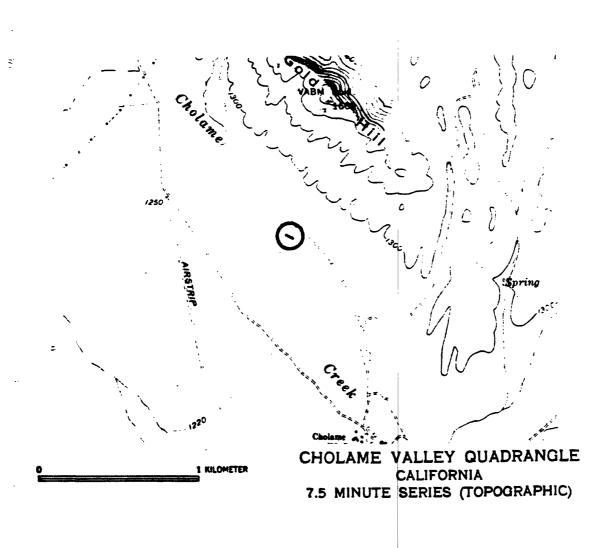
CUMUL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALC	ULATED	FROM	FIELD	JE AD	MGS	_	STATION		E												
	3	JANUARY	FEB	FEBRUARY	3	MARCH	[APRIL	Z	MAY	3	SUNE	3	JULY	₹	AUGUST	SE	SEPTEMBER	H	OCTOBER	2	NOVEMBER	DE	DECEMBER
YEAR	ž	Z	ž	M	ž	Z	ð	Z	ğ	M	ž	3	ğ	Z	Α¥O	MM	ÞΑ	MM	DAY	Y MM	À	MM /	ž	3
1966	-										27	0.00	7	101.60	•	119.38	1	123.40	0 31	125.40	0 20	127.50	15	128.88
1967	•	129.10	13	130.50	-5	132.30	24	133.40							2	139.10			121	141.60	0			
1968	6	143.70	18	144.30	-	148.30					3	153.30			15	153.30					30	160	.30	
1969	L		-	161.30									3	164.30			28	165	30	Ц			115	168.30
1970	ŀ	168.30							22	168.30									1	172.30	0			
1971			27	176.30			22	182.30	1	182.30							15	184	.30 15	188.30	0			
1972					-	188.30			20	190.30									58	194.30	0		ŀ	198.30
1973																	15	202.30	llo	Ц				
1974					L		29	205.30															1 29	212.30
1975	15	216.30							15	217.30									67	221.30	1 0	224.30	lo	
1976					က	216.00	2	223.47	1	227.30	22	227.60	8	227.20	6	227.24	1	227.24	5 1	227.94	4 22	230.20	llo	
1977	18	230.50			8	233.70	-	233.75			28	234.10			7	234.33	13	234.50	0				12	238.00
1978			121	237.60					15	237.50											13	238.1	10	
1979	Ц		12	238.40					8	238.40											9	237.70	7 0	237.80
1980					19	237.78					19	237.70					22	237.70	6 0	238.30	0		58	238.94
1981	Ц						3	243.80	61	243.10	3	243.10	14	242.70									2.0	243.10
1982					6	243.40			97	243.26	30	242.64			56	242.56			•	242.56	9		6	243.42
1983							٠	246.83	9	247.30			7	245.86					7	247.19	6			
1984	117	250.71					20	249.					18	250.75					1	248.23	3			
1985	18	255.66					19	256.56					23	254.34					29	256.29	6			
1986			7	262.53			29	262.67					31	260.44					29	261.83	3			
1987	27	267.61			50	267.52			1	266.68			29	264.51							9	265.23	3	
1988	27	268.37							9	267.62			28	265.60							-	267.14	•	



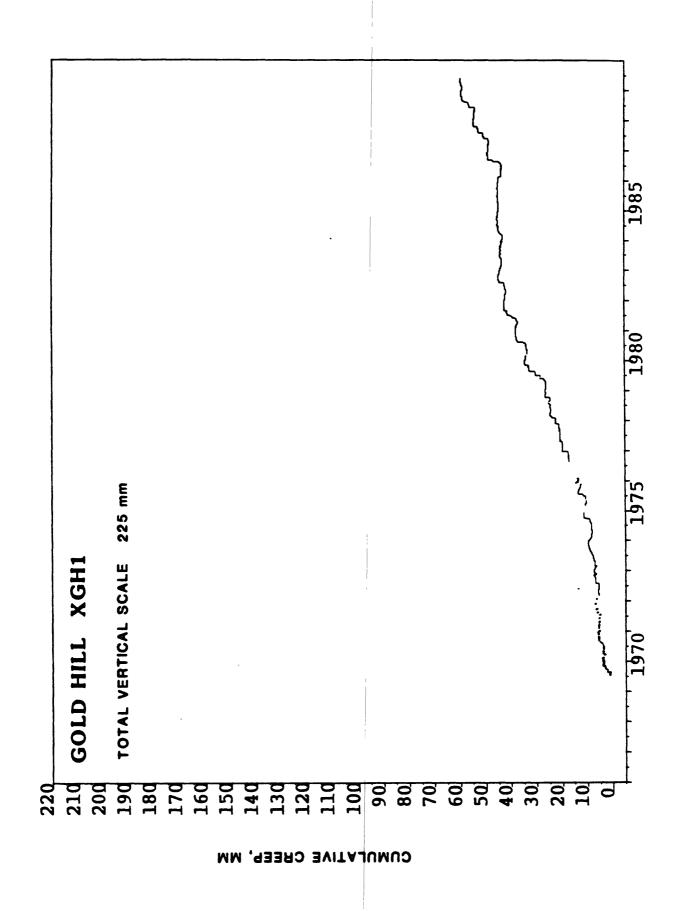
STATION XGH1

Latitude 35° 49.2' Longitude 120° 20.9' Position 463.8 km 10-meter wire, \emptyset =30°

The Gold Hill creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 12.3 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on a low bench on the northeast side of Cholame Creek. The instrument was rebuilt in August, 1981, in the original configuration. After the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), creep activity at XGH1 slowed to a rate of 0.5 mm/yr. Right-lateral movement resumed in late summer, 1986, concurrent with two earthquakes, one near Parkfield and one near station XGH1. Creep activity at this site is composed of infrequent events of up to 1.8 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of slight right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate before the Coalinga earthquake was 3 mm/yr. The rate since resumption of creep is 5.3 mm/yr, with the usual slight seasonal variations.



	1											6	<u> </u>													
		DECEMBER	ZM				2.65	5.25		7.40	9.55	11.22	14.32			26.37	34.10		41.95	44.14						
		230	DAY				28	12		13	19	10	ı			5	15		2	10						
		NOVEMBER	Z				2.83	5.38	6.42		9.49			17.38			33.87								54.47	59.27
		Š	DAY				7	7	28		8			10			9								5	-
		H.	MM				2.21	.45	6.25	7.05		11.20			21.18		33.24				44.07	44.87	45.16	48.72		
		OCTOBER	DAY			Н	1 2	3 5	3 6	11 7	H	12 11			7 21		12 33				7	17 44	29 45	29 46		_
		Н	H			Н	1 6				2		100				Ħ	14	1 2			Ш	2	2		=
		SEPTEMBER	MM				1.29	5.32		6.87	8.82		14.00				32.53	36.94	42.47							
		SEP	DAY				2	10		1	11		* L				19	21	28							
		UST	Z				0.30	4.09	6.03		8.12	8.94	13.46	17.08		24.55			41.27	44.36						
		AUGUST	DAY				2	1	24		3	27	8	1.2		17			12.	26						
			MM				00.0	2.72		5.55		8.44			20.68						43.92	44.80	45.13	43.89	50.77	56.53
Π		JULY	DAY		H	H	15 0	2 2		9		10 8	\vdash	-	12 20	Н			Н	H	7 4:	18 4	23 4	31 4:	28 50	27 56
			H		F	Н		1 9 1	2 11	H	8	F	F	F	F	H	27	51 II	39	90	F			Ш	1	
XGH		JUNE	MM			L		2.4	5.15		7.68	L	L	L			28.27	33.61	39.39	42.06				43.49		
Z		,	DAY					9	12		13	L			L		13	1 20	17	67 1				2.4		
STATION		MAY	MM					2.62	5.07	5.75		8.27	10.56	17.02		23.89	26.96			41.04	43.25					53.99
		Λ	DAY					2	ŀ	11		121	20	•		11	23			11	9					9
4GS		APRIL	Z					2.58	90.5		7.12				19.73				37.80		43.27	44.44	44.84	43.56	48.32	
READII		dV	ΔV					·	3		127				8				2		1	20	18	30	14	
IELD F		Ŧ	Z					2.18	4.93	5.62	7.11	8.22	10.76		19.68		26.04	33.45		41.66						
ROM		MARCH	DAY				h	14	9	6	13	24	ŀ		6		8	19		8						
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS		ARY	MM					2.96	4.90	5.77		8.62	10.90	F	19.51									44.50		
COL		FEBRUARY	DAY				Н	7	, 9	,		1	18 1	-	1 1		Н		Н		Н		Н	1	Н	
EP CA			H			Н	Ш	Ī	Н		2		H	1		2	Ш	9	6			2	0		8	3
E CRE		JANUARY	MM.					2.67	5.07		7.52		11.27	14.41	Ц	23.12		33.96	37.99		Ц	42.65	44.50		49.18	54.13
LATIV		ş	DAY				Ц	3	2	Ц	2		7	59	Ц	26	Ц	25	2			18	18		27	27
COMO			YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

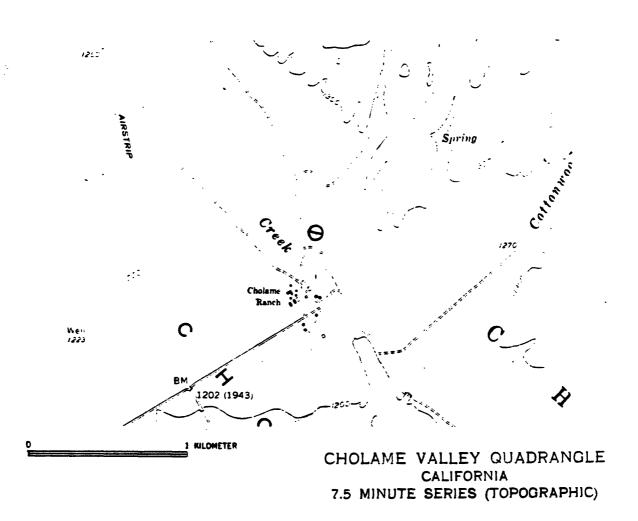


STATION JKR1

Latitude 35° 48.8' Longitude 120° 20.7'

Position 464.8 km 20-meter rod, Ø=45°

The Jack Ranch creepmeter was installed by California Institute of Technology personnel in 1976, approximately 0.8 km southeast of XGH1 creepmeter and about 11.3 km northwest of Cholame. The instrument was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979. The installation consisted of a single rod buried 1 meter below the surface on flat terrain northeast of Cholame Creek near the base of a small ridge. Owing to frequent site flooding, JKR1 data have been difficult to analyze to date and thus they have not been plotted here.

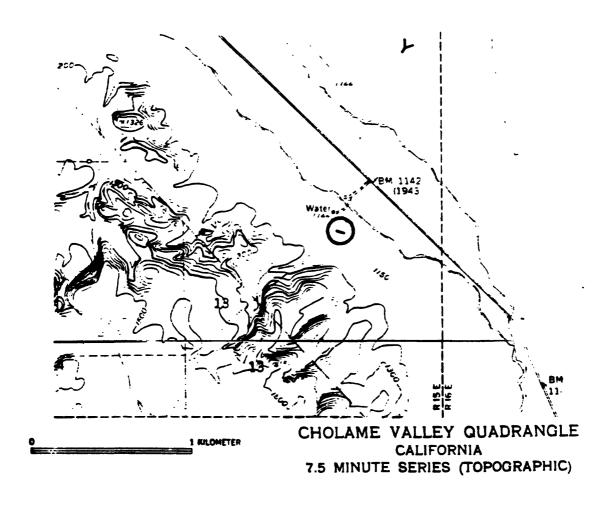


DAY MA	DAY			5	APRIL	<u>_</u>	¥	=		Ų	JULY	≻ .	AUGUST	LST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER P	1964 1964	Ž	NOVEMBER	200	DECEMBER
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696					h		H															
690			-		H		П															
			H				Г															
1970			H		-																	
1971	H		-																			
1972			_				T															
1973																						
1974																						
1975																						
1976	-		-		T				T						52	0.00	2	0.54	22	0.83		
1973 18 1.44	-	Г	8	-0.14	-	0.03	Ħ	Γ	28	0.10			2	0.47	13	1.05	25	1.15			12	0.42
1978	21	96.9			18	10.38	15	10.05	H				1	4.41					13	5.53		
1979	12	9.62	L		\vdash	Ī	7	10.76					13	8.40					9	8.40	14	9.33
1980 25 13.51	H		Н				H		19	12.36		flooded										
1981	-					, ,																
1982	Н		Н		H		H						•									
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1987					H																	
1988			_		H																	

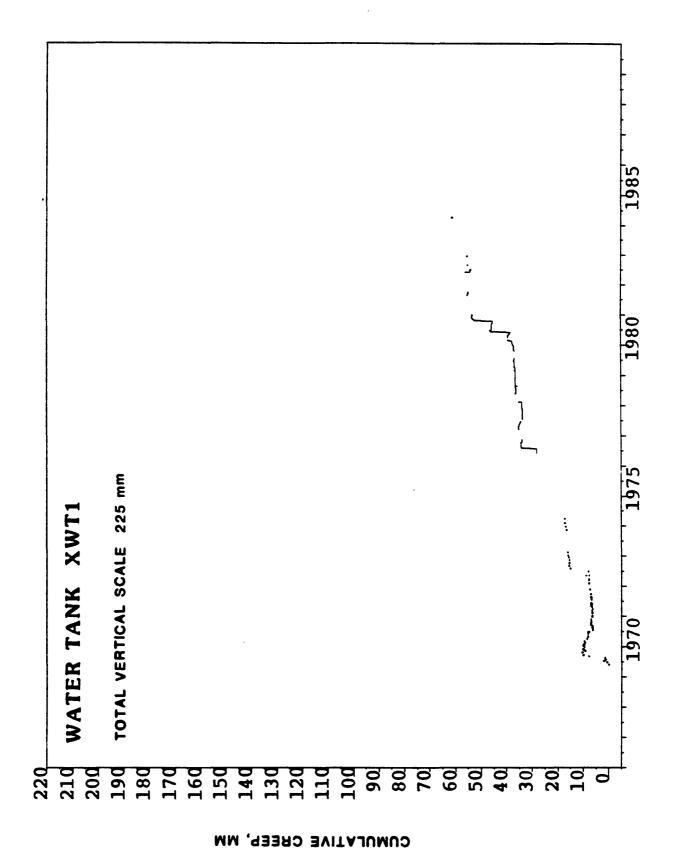
STATION XWT1

Latitude 35° 45.4' Longitude 120° 18.5' Position 472.8 km 10-meter wire, \emptyset =30°

The Water Tank creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 3.5 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on a broad, low alluvial fan. Creep activity at this site was composed of infrequent events of up to 9 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate was about 3 mm/yr. The instrument was destroyed by flooding in 1983 and was removed in March, 1984, at the request of the landowner.



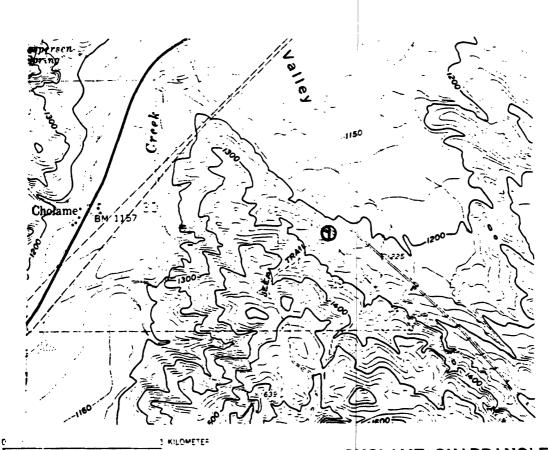
	Œ,	5	П			6	5	25	89	51	70	93	Γ		99	82	75	9	33		П		П	П		
	DECEMBER	MM				9.59	8.25	9.62	17.68	18.51	27.64	27.93	L	L	36.66	36.82	56.75	56.06	55.33		Ц		Ц	Ц		
		DAY				1 28	29	2	13	19	10	-	Ш		2	1.	1 2	2	10		Ц		Ц			
	NOVEMBER	MM				8.65	8.82	9.58	17.49	18.40			34.11			36.71	55.86									
	Ž	š				7	7	28	7	8			10			9	13									
	BER	MM				9.75	8.84	9.23	17.31		27.23			33.44		37.11	49.54	54.92								
	OCTOBER	Δ¥				3	3	3	11	-	12		-	1		11	10	20								
	MBER	MM				1.69	8.60		17.23			27.85	33.72			37.12	45.88	55.09								
	SEPTEMBER	DAY				2	•		1			14	1			19	20	28								
	ST	MM				1.57	8.46	8.98	17.14		18.03		34.34		36.56			55.45	55.07							
	AUGUST	DAY		_		2	1	7	3 1		27 1	Н	17 3		17 3			12. 5	20 5							
						91	15	33	.87			92		46				-								
П	JE_≺	DAY MM				8 2.46	2 8.35	22 9.03	9.6 9.6			18 27.76		2 33.46				3 55.78								
	_	Ħ				Н		H	Ш	Ш		Щ	Ш	Ш		0	4	5 23	7						_	
XWT1	S S S	MM /				0.00	8.14	8.64				L				37.00	45.84	56.55	54.37							
Z	•	DAY				2	9	12								13	1	17	30					Ц		ĺ
STATION	MAY	M					8.09	8.59	9.73		18.01		28.32		36.44				55.92							
	_	ΔĄ					2	1	1-1		121		20		11				97							
INGS	APRIL	MM					8.18	4.47																		
READ	V	DAY					*	3		L	L	L	L	L												
FIELD	MARCH	M					8.83	8.30	9.64		19.10			34.87		36.74	39.34		56.40		61.07					
FROM	24	Α					·	9	6		24			6		8	19		6		23					
LATED	FEBRUARY	MM					8.90	8.13	6.67	17.61	18.93	28.34		34.85												
SALCU	FEBF	ÞΑ					7	7	4	2	7	18		4												1
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	ARY	MM					9.67	8.23		17.85		27.90	T	F	33.57				П	H	П		H			2/04 leadmined assuming
TIVE (JANUARY	DAY	H	Н		H	10	2	H	9	-	7 2		\vdash	26 3	H	Н	Н	Н		Н	Н	Н	H		ļ
UMULA		YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	40
O					•	•	L	١	Į	L	L		-		ŀ	Į.	١	1	L	•	1	ı	·	•	1	í



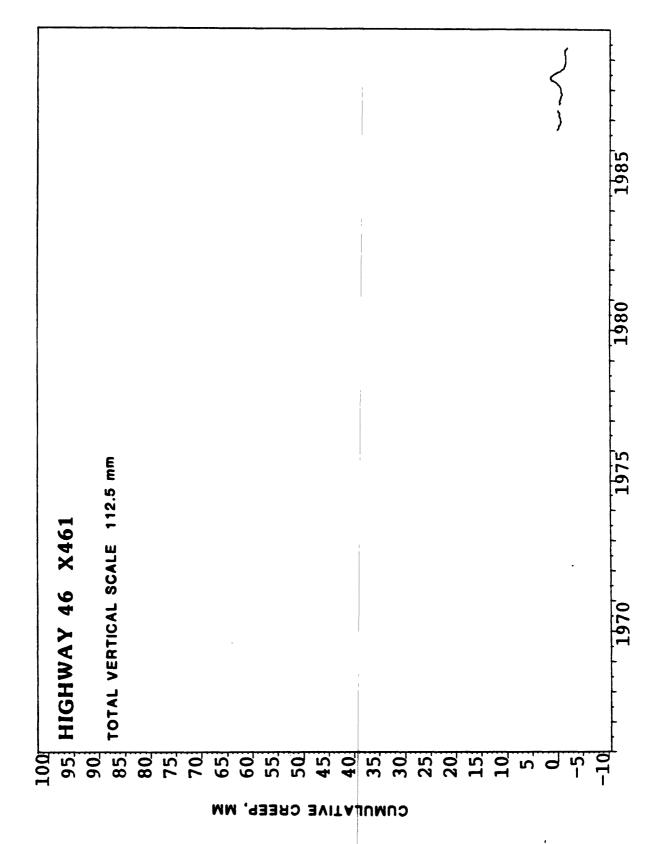
STATION X461

Latitude 35° 43.4' Longitude 120° 16.7' Position 477.4 km 27 meter wire, $\phi=44^{\circ}$

The Highway 46 (South) creepmeter was installed in August, 1986, on the San Andreas fault at a site 1.5 km southeast of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire buried about 1 meter below the surface across a well-defined depression a few hundred meters north of the location of the southernmost surface fractures of the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence. Due to topography, the instrument was installed in the contraction rather than the extension mode. Since its installation in 1986, the station has recorded occasional right-lateral creep events of less than 1-mm amplitude, but shows a predominant left-lateral creep rate of -0.4 mm/yr.



CHOLAME QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

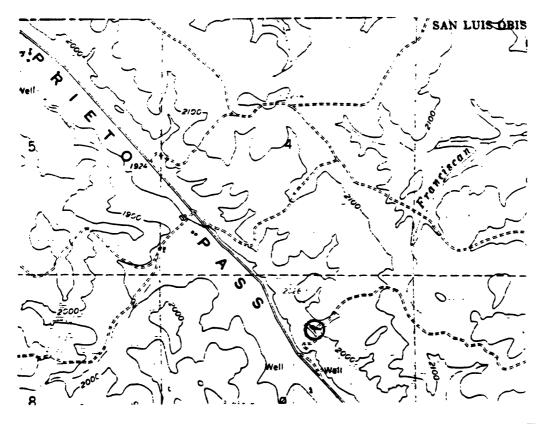


STATION TWR1

Latitude 35° 35.8' Longitude 120° 08.8'

Position 508.0 km 10(?)meter-rod, \emptyset =45°

The Twisselman Ranch creepmeter was installed in 1976 by California Institute of Technology personnel. The instrument was placed approximately 24 km southeast of Cholame, near a large offset in a stream that crosses the San Andreas fault. The installation consists of a single stainless steel rod buried about 2 m below the surface on the sloping edge of what appears to be a fault trough. The instrument was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979, at which time an on-site electronic recording system was installed. At the time of the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), TWR1 recorded a small left-lateral step. The creep rate at this site is slightly less than 0.5 mm/yr in a left-lateral sense.

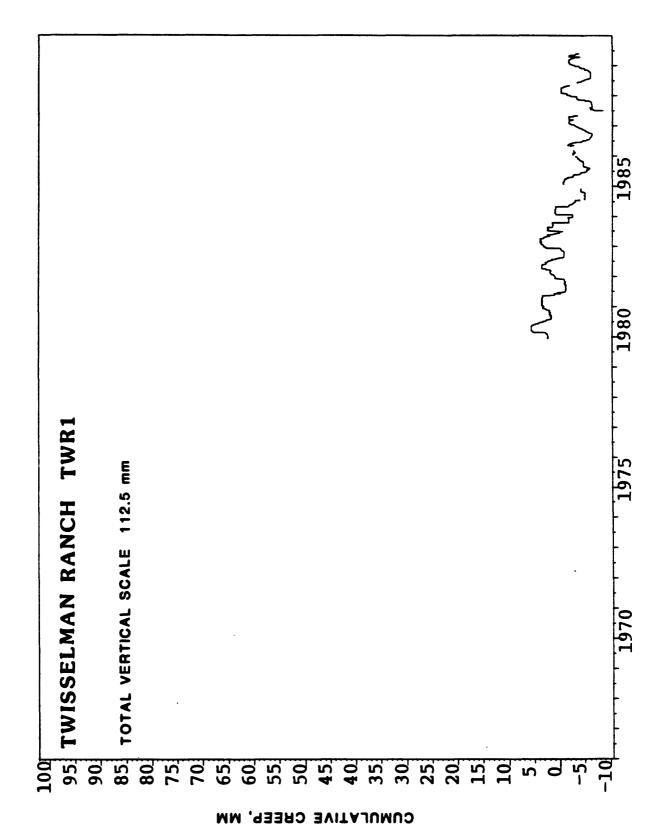


HOLLAND CANYON QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

ì

1 KILOMETER

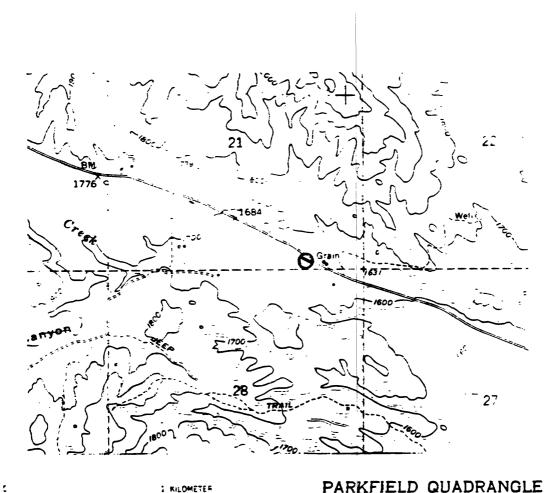
COMOL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALC	ULATED		FELO	READ	MGS	ا ت	STATION		WRI							L					
	Z S	JANCARY	9	FEBRUARY	Z	MARCH	< _	APRIL	MAY			<u> </u>	JULY	<u> </u>	₹	AUGUST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	_	OCTOBER	Ž	NOVEMBER	<u> </u>	DECEMBER
YEAR	DΦY	22	ρ¥	22	ΔV	MM	DA√	**	DAY	X	DAY	MM	DA	MM	DAY	MM	Δ¥	MM	ΔV	MM	AVO	MM	AMO	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976																					53	00.0		
1977							-	.69.0-					-	-0.33	3	. 1 44.								
1978							18	. 1 . 44.							7	-8.12					13	2.69		
1979																					13	1.61	15	2.29
1980					20	4.72					19	2.90					20	1.46						
1981	- 2	2.86	9	3.30			6	3.25			17	0.31					30	-1.13					2	0.74
1982					6	1.71			56	2.65					25	-0.99.							10	2.60
1983							-	3.00	9	2.22	8	0.42	8	2.32					7	-2.09.				
1984	19	0.71					24	-1.85					19	-5.01					18	-4.33				
1985	19	-98'0-					18	-5.67					22	- 2.90					28	-4.09				
1986	9	-2.74	-	-2.77			29	-					28	-5.89					29	-5.17				
1987	27	-1.82					28	-3.74					28	- 5.98							5	-3.95		
1988		28 -0.50					7	-1.14	6	-1.96.			26	-6.16	12	-6.19.					1	-5.16		
"Negativ	F 101	"Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement	Calle	umulative	teft-la	teral mo	vernen	-																



STATION XRSW

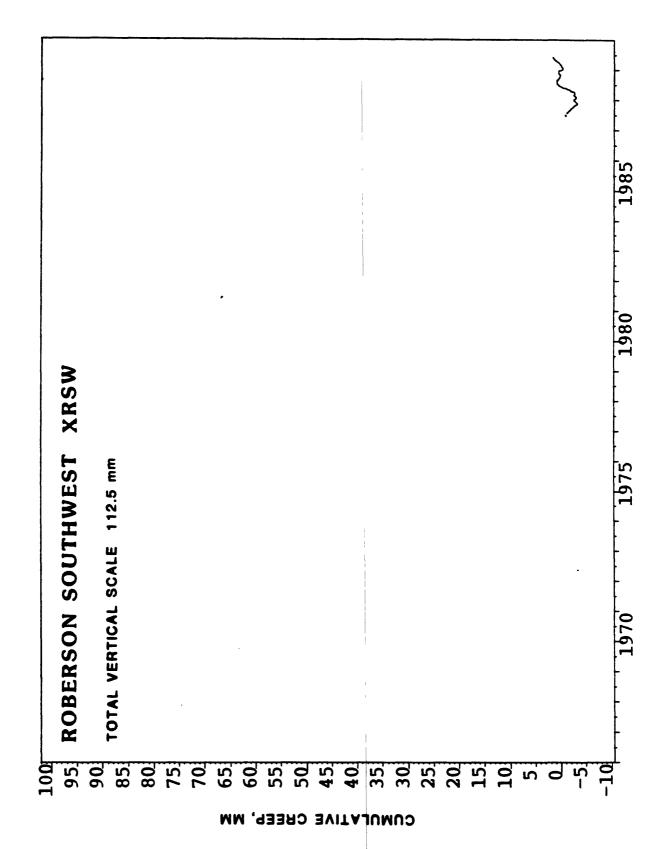
Latitude 35° 54.4' Longitude 120° 27.6' Position 450.6 km 30-meter wire, \emptyset =30°

The Roberson Southwest trace creepmeter was installed in May, 1987, across the projection of a line from recently-formed en echelon cracks in the southwest trace fault zone across the Parkfield-San Miguel (Bear Valley) Road on the northwest to a spot where several surveys of an alinement array in a pasture immediately to the southeast indicated assismic slip might be occurring. The creep record after 1-1/2 years of operation shows oscillatory movement with occasional right-lateral creep events of approximately 1-mm amplitude, and an overall right-lateral trend of 2.3 mm/yr.



PARKFIELD QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

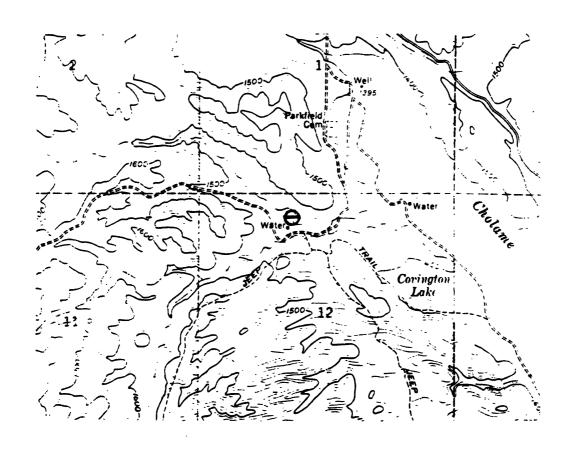
MANUARY FEBRIUMFY MARCH MAY	COMO	AIIVE	CHEEP	CALC	ILATED	2	CUMULATIVE CHEEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	MEAD	MGS	<u> </u>	SIAIR		XHOW	7											
DAY MAM DAY DAY MAM DAY MAM DAY AND DAY MAM DAY MAM DAY AND DAY DAY MAM DAY MAM DAY AND DAY MAM DAY MA		3	MARY	FEBR	LARY	Z	ARCH	Ž	PRIL	¥	\ \	S		30	\	AUG	ßī	SEPTE	MBER	2	BER	Š	MBER	DEC	BABER
28 - 2.99* 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	YEAR	DAY		D¥	MM	DAY		DAY		DAY	MM	DAY	Z	DAY	Z	DAY	Z	DAY	Z	DAY	MM	¥	Z	DAY	Z
29 - 2.99* Part of the control of	1966											H													
29 - 2.99-1	1967																								
29 2.599:	1968										Ī					H									
20 2.509 10	1969									H															
	1970					L	L					\vdash	Ī												
Color Colo	1971					L	L				T														
	1972						L				Ī	-												Ш	
Color Colo	1973											-													
	1974					L					Ī	-				_									
29 - 2.99*	1975										Ī														
29 - 2.99*	1976											-													
29 -2.99*	1977																								
29 -2.99*	1978															H									
29 -2.99*	1979											-	F												
29 -2.99* 29 -2.99* 27 -0.52 27 -0.52 27 -0.23 10 -3.20* 15 -2.29*	1980															H									
29 0.00 2 0.14* 30 -1.21* 10 -3.20* 15 29 -2.99* 4 -1.43* 24 0.52 27 0.61* 27 0.23*	1981								`			H				-									
29 0.00 2 .0.14* 30 -1.21* 29 -2.99*	1982															1									
29 0.00 2 .0.14* 30 -1.21* 29 -2.99*	1983											-													
29 0.00 2 .0.14*] 30 -1.21* 29 -2.99*	1984											-													
29 0.00 2 -0.14*] 30 -1.21* 10 -3.20* 15 29 -2.99* 4 -1.43* 24 0.52 27 0.81 27 0.23 10	1985												ľ												
29 0.00 2 0.14° 30 -1.21° 29 -2.99°	1986											-				H									
29-2,99%	1987									6	0.00		0.14		1.21.	H							-3.20	15	-2.61
	1988		-2.99.							Г	1.43	⊢	0.52	┝	0.81					27	0.23				



STATION XHSW

Latitude 35° 51.7' Longitude 120° 24.9' Position 457.0 km 30-meter wire, \emptyset =45°

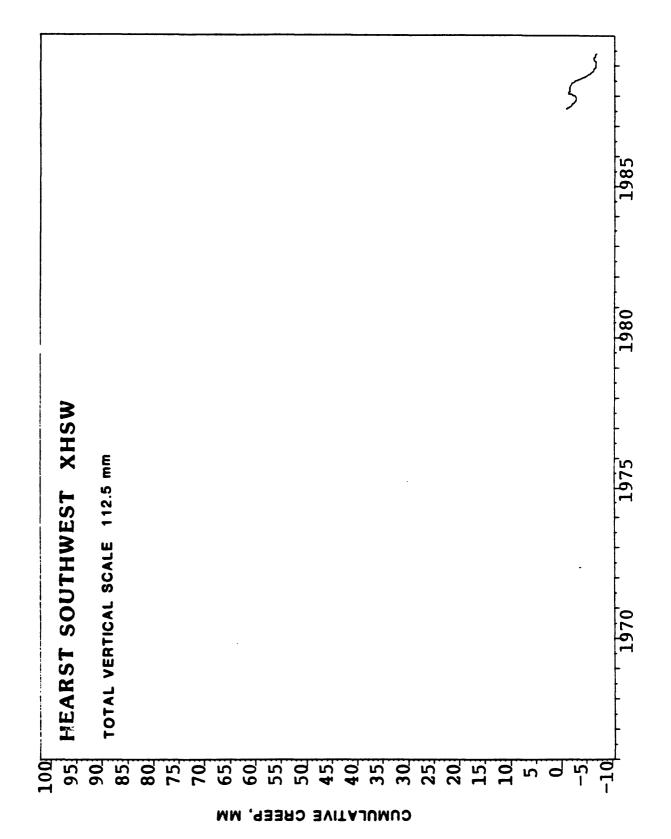
The Hearst Southwest creepmeter was installed in June, 1987, along the ridge of a slight slope where surface fractures were observed on the Southwest trace after the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence. The eastern side of the slope paralleling the fault falls off to a deep ravine, where some fault movement may be occurring. In 1-1/2 years of operation, the creepmeter has recorded both right- and left-lateral creep events of 1-mm amplitude or less, with an overall left-lateral trend of -2.7 mm/yr.



1 KILOMETER

CHOLAME HILLS QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

January February March	CUMUL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALCU	LATED	FROM	FIELD !	TEAD	INGS	لئت	STATION		XHSW	П											
DNY MM DNY		NA.	LARY	FEBR	MARY	¥	돭	_	PRIL	X	<u></u>	3	E I	JULY		AUG	IST	SEPTE	WBER	28	38ER	Š	EMBER	OEC	EMBER
27 1.140	YES.	ρ¥	Z	À	Z	À	Z	M	2	ρķ	M	ρķ	Ħ		H	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	ΔV	MM	DAY		Δ¥	
27 1.10-	1966																								
	1967																								
27 1.40-	1968																								
	1969				Ī							Н													
27 1.140	1970																								
Color Colo	1971											Н													
27 - 1.40* Color C	1972											Н													
	1973																								
	1974												H												
	1975											H	H												
27.1.40 6.1.81 1.81	1976											H													
27 - 1.40-	1977																								
27 - 1.40-	1978																								
27 - 1.40	1979																								
27 - 1.40° 6 - 1.81° 1 - 1.40°	1980											Н				Н					,				
27 -1.40- 27 -1.40- 27 -1.40- 27 -1.40- 27 -1.40- 28 -3.98- 28 -3.98- 29 -1.06- 28 -3.98- 29 -1.06- 29 -1.06- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 20 -1.01- 21 -1.40- 21 -1.40- 22 -1.01- 23 -1.01- 24 -1.01- 26 -1.01- 27 -1.40- 28 -1.01- 28 -1.01-	1981								7 -																
27 - 1.40*	1982																								
27 - 1.40°	1983																								
27 - 1.40°	1984																								
27 - 1.40°	1985											H				H									
27 -1.40°	1986																								
27-1.40"	1987											Н	0.00		. 90		1.40						-2.77		
	1988	22	-1.40.								8.				. 86.						-6.35				

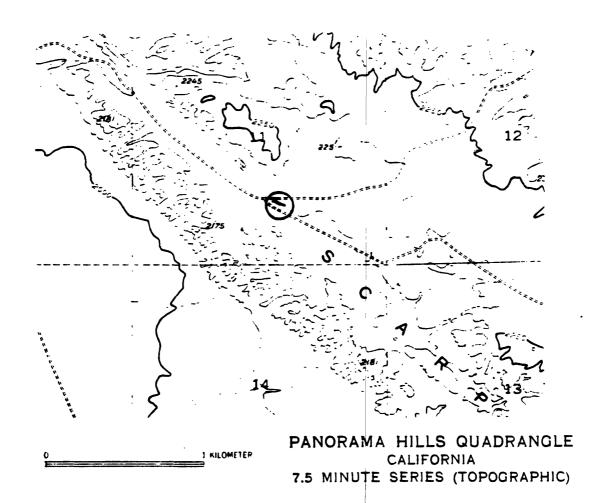


STATION XPH1

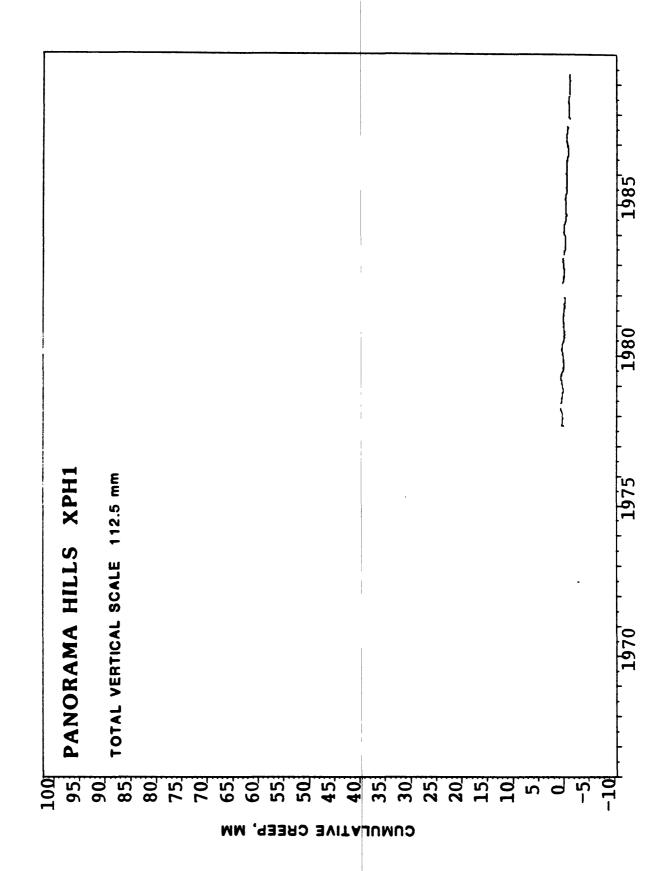
Latitude 35° 08.9' Longitude 119° 41.5'

Position 563.7 km 20-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Panorama Hills creepmeter was installed during August, 1977, on the San Andreas fault at a site 80.7 km southeast of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a low scarp in alluvium on the 1857 surface rupture. Subsequent air photos show the instrument is at the outer edge of the active trace. The long-term creep rate at XPH1 is approximately 0.16 mm/yr, in a left-lateral sense.



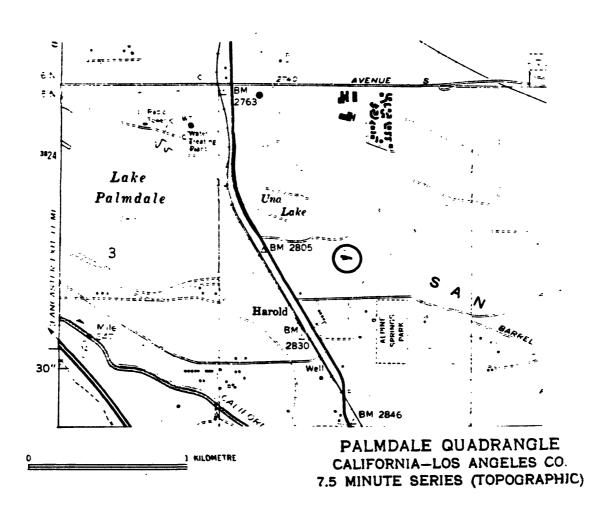
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	ATIVE	CREEP	CALCU	LATED	FROM	FIELD !	READ	INGS	<u> </u>	STATION		XPH1	П											
	Ž,	ANIARY	FEBR	FFBRUARY	\$	MARCH	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	APRIL	MAY	 	JUNE	۳	JULY	>	AK	MGUST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	8	OCTOBER	NON N	NOVEMBER	DEC	DECEMBER
YEAR	¥	Z	À	Z	ž	Z	Ř	Z	DAY	MM	¥	MM	DAY	Z	ρĄ	MM	ž	Z	βÁ	M	λ	Z	¥	Z
1966																								
1967									H	Γ														
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971									H															
1972																								
1973									-		Г													
1974																								
1975										-		Ī												
1976																								
1977															27	0.00	1	0.26					7	0.32
1978									30	0.48					28	0.13					29	60.0		
1979					6	0.48			-		18	0.29					56	0.01	15	0.01			1 4	0.07
1980	15	0.18			1 4	0.29	91	0.26					31	-0.06					22	-0.14			31	-0.12
1961			13	-0.03				,			3	-0.13			•		14	-0.39						
1982			3	-0.10-					13	0.16					13	-0.10					26	-0.09		
1983									4	-0.02					Þ	-0.27					18	-0.37		
1984	27	-0.17							6	-0.27							1	-0.57						
1985	- 2	-0.54					10	-0.46	H				- 22	-0.65					28	.69 0-				
1986				-0.57			5.0	-0.59	Н				28	-0.78					30	-0.94				
1987	26	-0.76					27	0.7					27	-0.94							3	-1.20		
1988	28	-1.25							3	-1.22.			26	-1.44					28	-1.15				
*Negative	e num	bers Ind	Cate Cu	mulative	Tel-lat	"Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.	emen	<u>.</u>																



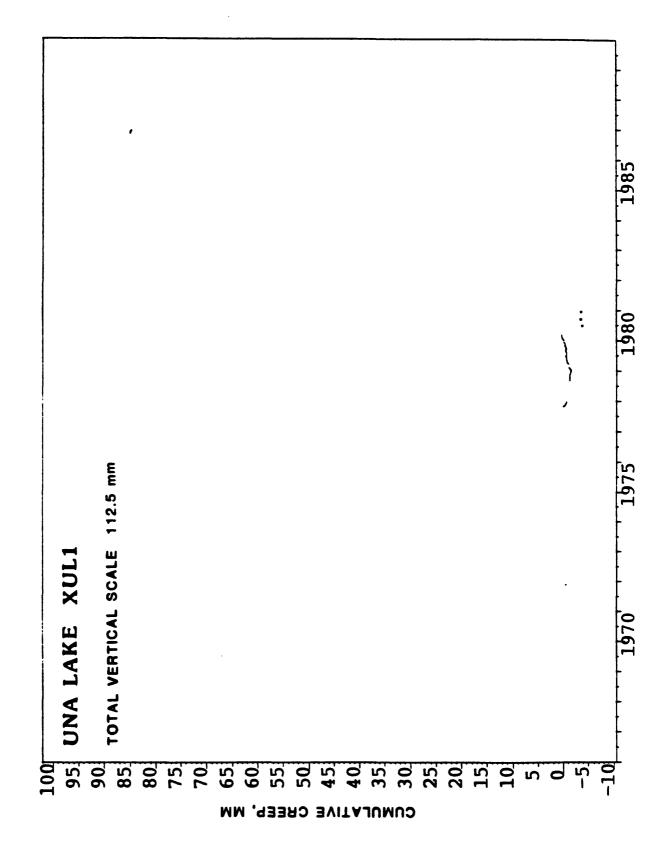
STATION XUL1

Latitude 34° 32.9' Longitude 118° 06.4' Position 720.5 km 22-meter wire, \emptyset =30°

The Una Lake creepmeter was installed during October, 1977, on the San Andreas fault at a site about 3.5 km south of the center of Palmdale, California. The installation consisted of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface in ponded alluvium near the southeast end of a prominent southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional minor right- and left-lateral events of 0.05 to 0.20 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of very slight right- and left-lateral (thermal) drift apparently accumulating in a right-lateral sense at about 0.3 mm/yr. Inadvertently, XUL1 had been installed in a sag pond area, and when the 1976-77 drought ended, the instrument was submerged in several feet of water (February, 1981).



28 -0.61	28 - 0.81	-	티	H	밊	Ħ	151	П	APRIL	F.	MAY	ļ	JUNE		JULY	À	AUGUST	JST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	8	OCTOBER	Ž	@.	얼	DECEMBER
28 -0.81	31 -1 13 -	-		۲	4	뒥			À	MM	ΔÝ	Σ	ğ	M	ğ	Z	Š	Z	ğ	Σ	ğ	Σ	Š	Ž	ğ	Σ
28 0.081	31 -1.13	1966																								
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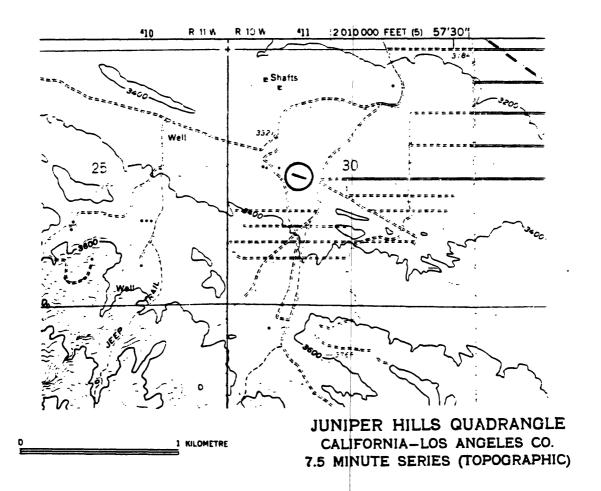


STATION XWR1

Latitude 34° 29.6' Longitude 117° 58.2'

Position 733.2 km 22-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

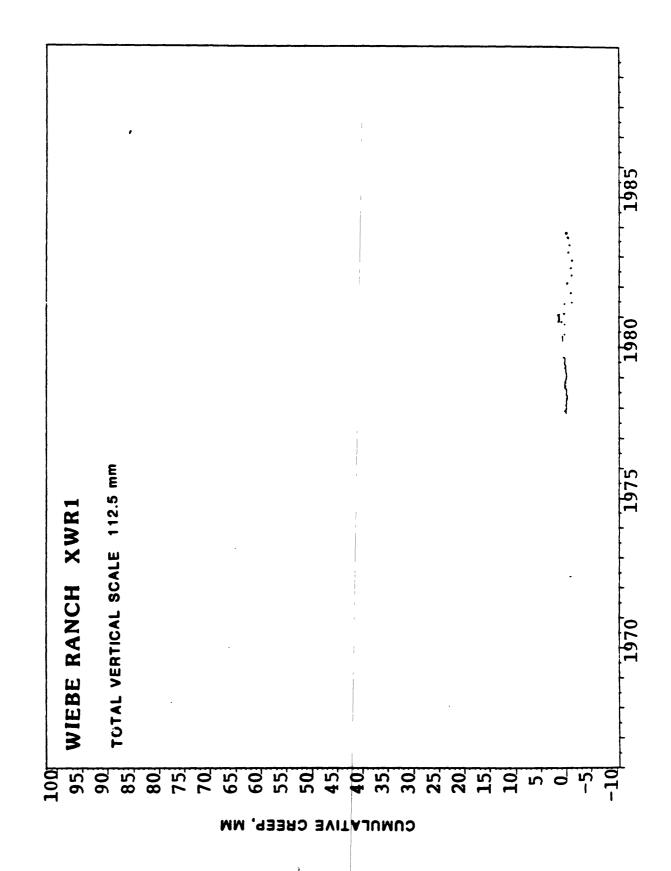
The Wiebe Ranch creepmeter was installed during October, 1977, on the San Andreas fault at a site 17.2 km southeast of Palmdale, California. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a low southwest-facing scarp in coarse fan deposits and weathered bedrock. Creep activity at this site is composed of infrequent minor events of up to about 0.30 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of very slight right-lateral slip accumulation at 0.3 mm/yr. In September, 1983, instrument maintenance and data were taken over by University of Southern California personnel at their request.



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"Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.
On 9/30/83, instrument was modified and maintenance was assumed by University of Southern California personnel.

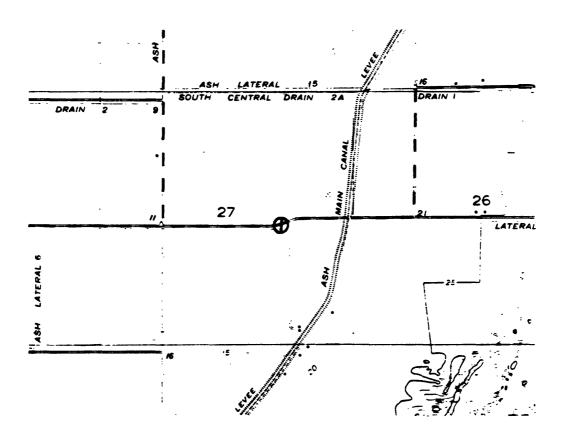


STATION XHB1

Latitude 32° 43.8' Longitude 115° 24.3'

Position 7.6 km 20-meter wire, $\phi=46^{\circ}$

The Heber Road creepmeter was installed during October, 1975, on the Imperial fault (1940 surface break) at a site 7.6 km northwest of the U.S.-Mexico border. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface in alluvium. The instrument was established and is maintained in cooperation with the California Institute of Technology. Creep activity at this site is composed of clusters of large events of up to 15 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral drift. The data after September, 1977, have not been received from California Institute of Technology, and thus do not appear here.



C 1 KILOMETRE

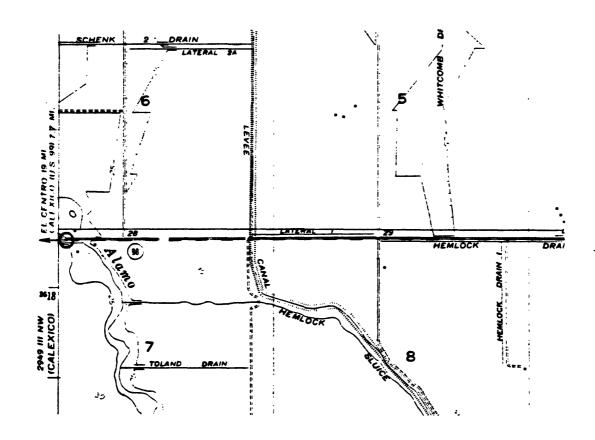
CALEXICO QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA—IMPERIAL CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

	JANUARY	MRY	FEBRUARY	UARY	Ì	MARCH	Ĭ	APRIL	2	MAY	SUNE.	¥	JULY	<u>\</u>	AUGUST	UST	SEPT	SEPTEMBER	8	OCTOBER	Š	NOVEMBER	DEC	DECEMBER
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	NS.	DA	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	ZZ.	DAY	MM	DA	MM
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STATION XTR1

Latitude 32° 41.6' Longitude 115° 24.3' Position 2.7 km 20-meter wire, \emptyset =46°

The Tuttle Ranch creepmeter was installed during October, 1975, on the Imperial fault (1940 surface break) at a site 2.7 km northwest of the U.S.-Mexico border. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface in thin-layered sediments. A vertical offset in the strata was encountered within about 1 meter of the trench mid-point (northeast side down). The instrument was established and is maintained in cooperation with the California Institute of Technology. The records show slight right- and left-lateral (thermal) drift, with no significant creep activity up to September, 1977. Data after that time have not been received from California Institute of Technology, and thus do not appear here.



BONDS CORNER QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA-IMPERIAL CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1 KILOMETER

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STATION XUB1

Latitude 37° 52.4' Longitude 122° 15.1' Position 17 km 20-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

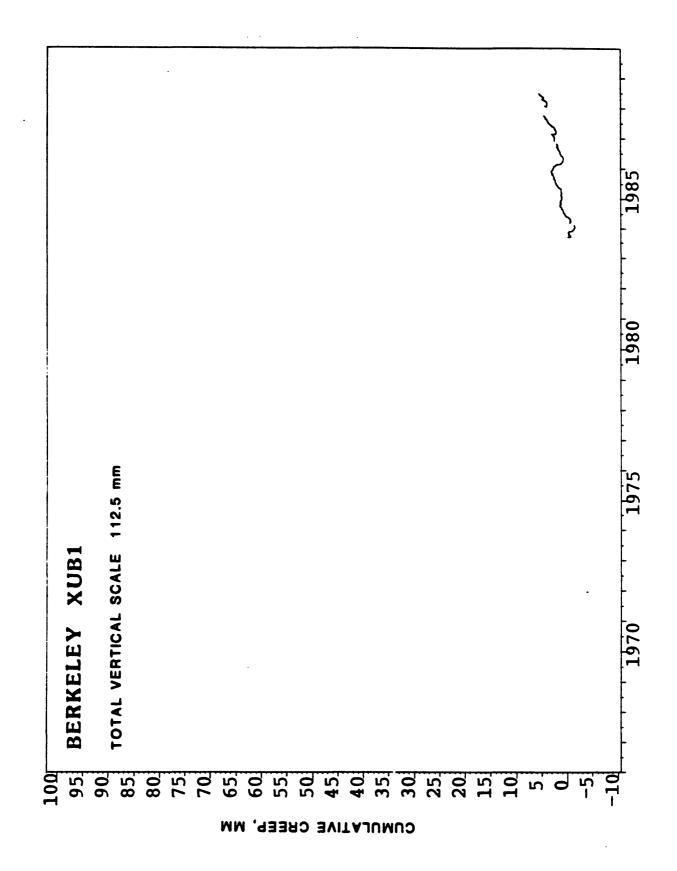
The Berkeley (University of California) creepmeter was installed in September, 1983, across a suspected trace of the Hayward fault discovered by seismic refraction tests by Ben Lennert Associates. The site was located on a small flat plateau between a steep bank on the northeast and Bowles Residence Hall on the southwest. The ground was unstable due to old landslides, and vibrations from traffic on Cyclotron Road at the top of the steep bank introduced constant low-level noise into the instrument signal. A yearly periodicity in the data coincident with rainfall (left-lateral movement) was superimposed on a background right-lateral creep rate of 1.3 mm/yr. The instrument was removed at the request of the University in October, 1988, to allow construction of a parking garage and new dormitory in the area.



D 1 KILOMETER

OAKLAND WEST QUADRANGLE CALIFORNIA 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

"Negative numbers indicate cumulative lett-tateral movement.
"Instrument removed 10/4/88 at request of University of California to allow construction of a parking garage and dormitory.

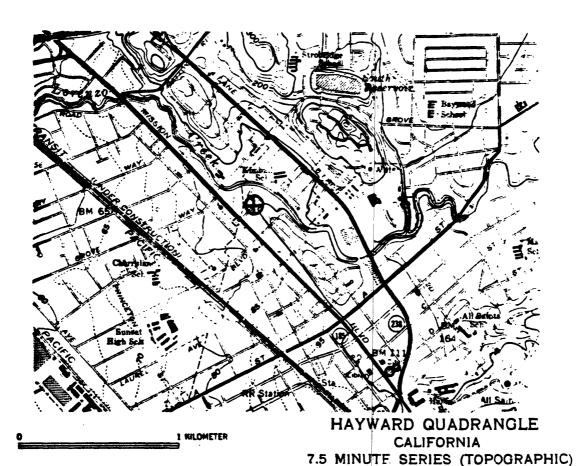


STATION HWR1

Latitude 37° 40.8' Longitude 122° 05.4'

Position 42.6 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

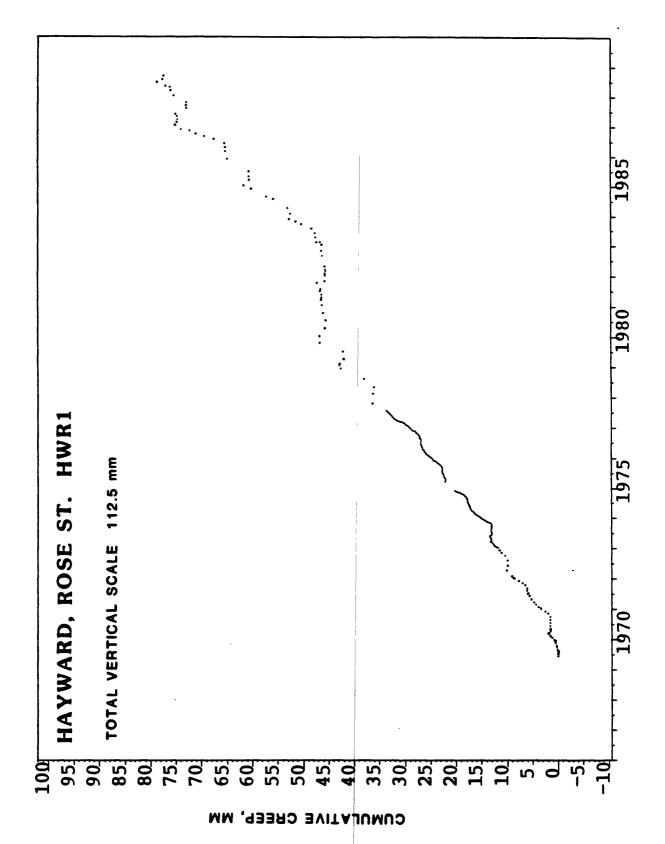
The Hayward Rose Street creepmeters were installed during April, 1968 (contraction) and June, 1969 (extension) on the Hayward fault at a site 42.6 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the Rose Street pavement. Creep activity at this site is composed of gradual right-lateral movement at about 4.1 mm/yr with a distinct seasonal variation. No distinct events have been observed.



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COMOL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READING	CALCL	LATED	FROM	FIELD	EA	HNGS	ىت	STATION		TWR!												
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1967																								
1968																								
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1971	21	3.56	•	3.88	7	4.33	1	4.69	10	5.23	10	5.60	7	5.91	12	6.11	8	69.9	14	6.47	2	6.87	2	7.69
1972	9	8.45	ε	9.04			13	10.18			7	9.95			6	9.88			9	10.39	3	11.10	9	11.47
1973			٠	12.53	67	13.25			8	13.36			18	13.07					4	12.94	28	14.16		
1974	58	15.78					10	17.14			13	17.54			29	17.90							20	20.42
1975	7	21.01			19	22.30			14	22.50					9	22.81					24	24.13		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1976			18	25.83					7	26.75					23	27.15					30	28.63	10	28.74
1977			14	29.97			21	32.39					28	33.86					11	36.36				
1978			1 5	36.26					3	35.98					10	38.13							1	42.50
1979	24	42.72	1	42.70	28	41.96							2	42.19					17	46.71				
1980	15	46.66					22	7					23	45.65					20	45.86				
1981	20	46.32			19	46.43	13	46.39	2	46.36			2	46.51	2.	46.63			20	47.15	ļ	45.64		
1982	7	45.64			5	45.65	28	45.64							28	46.30			12	46.39				
1983	8	46.39	14	46.56			6	47.49	31	47.59	11	47.63	28	48.21	14	48.30	18	50.22	23	51.45	22	52.65		
1984	24	52.48					-	52.94					25	55.78	25	57.11					16	60.16		
1985	8	61.78			18	60.57	21	60.66			98	60.77									19	64.96		
1986			25	65.27			19	65.28	28	65.48	Ī		98	67.46	26	69.45	2.1	70.07			77	74.09		
1987	10	74.98			2	74.86			2	74.64	9	75.07			6	72.88	16	72.89	81	73.02				
1988	9	75.56			19	75.92	30	76.17	15	77.08	23	78.49	24	17.51			3	77.50	•					
P.E. P.	1	ac ache.	00/36/0																					

Found rod broken on 9/26/88. Many of the readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the adjacent San Francisco State University alinement array.

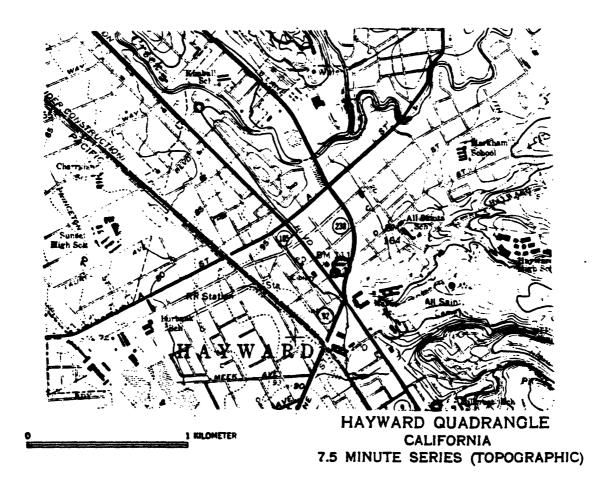


STATION HWE1

Latitude 37° 40.2' Longitude 122° 04.8'

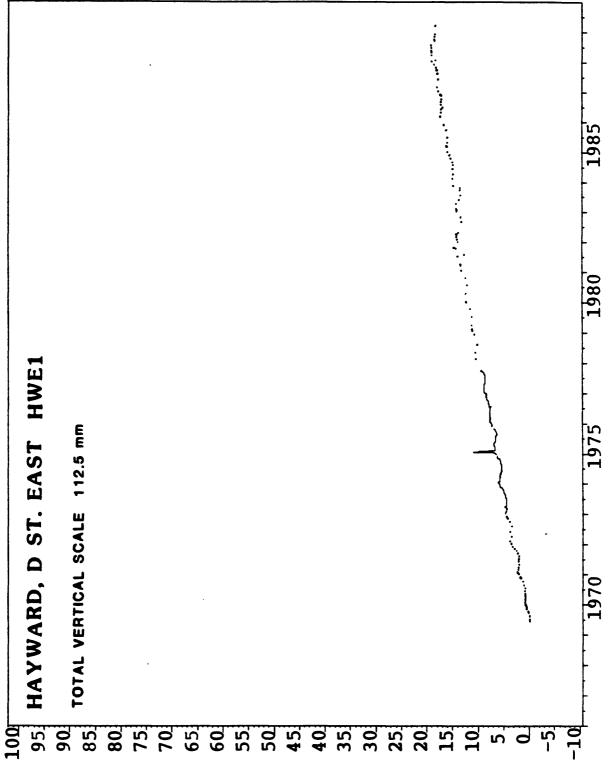
Position 44.0 km 14-meter rods, σ =45°

The Hayward D Street East creepmeters were installed during April, 1968 (contraction), and June, 1969 (extension), on the Hayward fault at a site 44.0 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the D Street pavement. The Hayward fault zone is split into two distinct traces about 50 meters apart along D Street, and the HWE rods are installed across the northeastern trace. Creep activity at this site is composed of gradual right-lateral movement of about 1.0 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. No distinct events have been observed.



DAY MM 22 0.88 6 2.20	ŧ			•		2					<u>د</u>				į			=	
DAY MM 22 0 88 6 2 9 88 6 2 9 88 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	=			AFTE	Σ	MAY		1	ᅦ	1	31	1	Ú	בים	3	1	NOVEMBER	╡	
2 0.88 6 2.20	ž	DAY	MM	DAY MM	DAY	Z	À	M	DAY	MM	D¥	MM	À	M M	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY MM
2 0.88																			
2 0.88		-						H	Н										Н
2 0.88			H						Ш										
2 0.88 6 2.20		\vdash	۲				13 (0.00	11	0.03	8 0	0.05	10 (0.11	2	0.32	7 0.	48	4 0.55
6 2.20		12 (0.89	9 0.81	12	0.87	10 (0.85	22 0	0.84	L		•	1.11	7	.40	12 1	1.71	1
	2.21	*	2.20	1 2.16	10	2.16	101	2.16	7 2	2.16	12 2	2.12	8	2.30	14 8	2.60	2 2.	89	2 3.18
1972 6 3.57 15	3.68	-	F	13 3.61			3 / 2	3.65			9 3	3.60			9	3.94	3 4	18	6 4.59
1973	4.52	59	4.68		8	4.54		Ħ	18 4	4.61	L	H			•	4.96	28 5	5.61	\vdash
1974 29 5.76		-		10 5.76			13	5.52	H		29 5	5.57	Н		\perp	H	L	1	20 6.43
1975 7 6.74		19	6.73	┕	7	6.65		F	-	-	9 9	6.62			L		24 7	7.35	-
19.6	7.73	-			7	7.63		F	Н		23 7	7.86			Н		29 8	8.55	\vdash
1077	8.87			21 8.70				F	28 8	8.71					11 9	9.35		=	L
1978	10.47	-			3	10.37	-		Н		10 10	10.23	Н						1 10.79
1979 24 11.24 7	11.27	28 1	11.30					H	2 11	1.20					17 1	1.60			
1980 15 12.40		\vdash		22 12.39			H	F	23 12	12.18	H	H			20 1	12.50			Н
1981 20 13.28		19 1	13,46	13 13,42			Н		7 + 7	14, 13	2 15	12.73		-	20 1	14.26	+	14.54	
1982 7 13.94		5 1	14.04	28 13.92				H	H		28 13	13.24	Ц		27 1	13.39		H	H
1983 8 14.21 14	14.27	-		9 14.23			1	3.83	28 13	3.46	4	13.48	18 1	13.48	23 1	13.53	22 14.	.67	
1984	14.93	-	 	1 14.95			12 1	4.92	25 14	4.95	25 18	15.05			21 1	15.37	16 15	15.61	
1985 9 16.05 24	16.09	18	16.12	21 16.04			26 1	16.07	H	H	Н	H	14 1	16.19		H	19 16	16.70	_
1986	17.25	-		27 17.13	1 28	17.07	18 1	17.04	26 17	17.07	26 17	17.08	21 1	17.11			24 17.	.24	
1987 10 17.84		2 1	17.93		⊨		6 1	17.83	H		9 17	87	16 1	17.94	18 1	18.03			5 18.62
1988 6 19.00		19 1	19.03	30 19.05	15	19.05	23 1	19.03	24 19	19.03			26 1	18.40					

CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM

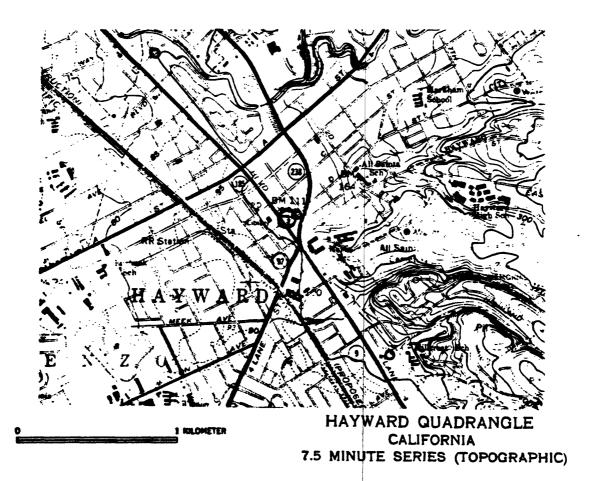


STATION HWW1

Latitude 37° 40.2' Longitude 122° 04.8'

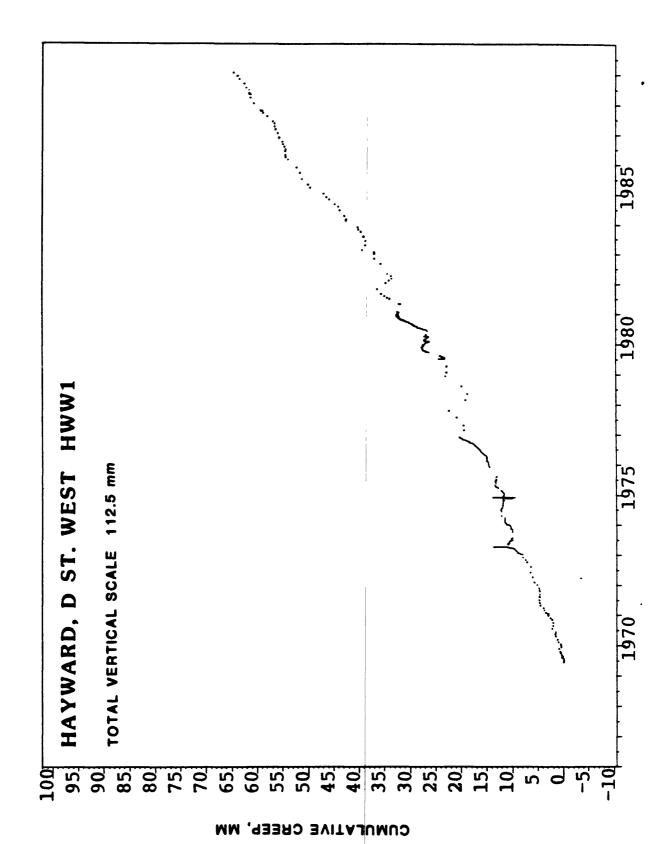
Position 44.0 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Hayward D Street West creepmeters were installed during April, 1968 (contraction) and June, 1969 (extension), on the Hayward fault at a site 44.0 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the D Street and adjacent parking lot pavements. The Hayward fault zone is split into two distinct traces about 50 meters apart along D Street, and HWW rods are installed across the southwestern trace. Creep activity at this site is composed of occasional minor events of up to about 1 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 3.2 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation.



	DECEMBED	Ŧ	MM CAY MM				0.79 29 0.57	2.24 1 2.61	4.73 2 4.91	7.25 6 7.73	10.28	120 11.81	14.40	20.36		1 23.09			36.32		40.24	46.17	52.10	55.73	
	NAVEMBED		5				24 (12	5	3	28 1	<u> </u>	24 1	30 2					1 3		22 4	16 4	19 5	24 5	
	030		ž Ž				0.48	2.16	4.66	6.93	68.6				22.33		27.42	81.65	36.36	36.78	39.92	45.75			58.88 II
	OCTOBED		Š				3	7	14	9	7		_		11		11	20	20	27	23	21			7
	CEDTEMBED	L TOUR	M				0.41	2.16	4.67												39.42		51.51	55.12	58.64
	CEDI	3	3				2	•	8												18		11	1.7	16
	Aliciet	100	MM				0.23		4.73	6.40		11.68	13.00	17.35		19.79			34.92	35.72	38.91	44.68		54.87	58.04
			Š				8		12	6		29	9	23		10			2,	28	•	52		97	6
_	\ # H	3 -	MM				-0.01	2.06	4.67		10.30				20.85		24.31	28.38	33.88		38.88	44.04		54.52	
			Š			L	Ξ	22	4		18		L		28	L	2	23	2		28	25		56	L
HWW1	11 10 10	51	MM				0.00	1.53	4.76	6.41		12.06	_				L	L			38.65	43.63	51.17	54.39	56 90
Z		7	5				13	10	10	_	L	13	L	L		L	L		L		-	12	26	18	۳
STATION	7447	ξĻ	MM					1.59	7	L	10.52		13.14	15.51		18.75			32.03				L	54.35	56 4R
_			4			L	L	12	10	L	8	L	7	^		3	L	L	2				L	28	١
DINGS	ADDA		MM				L	5 1.42	3.89	3 6.09	L	12.01		L	19.46	L	L	2 26.88	ြ	8 34.47	38	42.72	5	54	L
D REA	-	Ť	NA.		H	H	F	2 15	5 1	13	3	10	0	H	21	F	9	22	=	2	6	-	7 21	1 19	Ļ
	NA PAR	ŞL	AW AW			_		1.22	3.75	L	9 10.13	_	9 12.60	L			8 22.66	_	9 32.19	33.58	L		8 49.47	2 54.31	56.34
D FR	F	ŧ	4				L	2 4	7 1	2	8 29	_	19	2	5	3	4 28	H	19	5	3	8	5 18	7 22	2
CULATE	EEDDIIADV	2 -	MM.			L		1.02	3.44	5.62	8.76			14.92	19.45	19.23	22.74				39.23	42.38	49.05	53.87	L
PCALC			Š					6	*	3	-			18	14	15	4				11	7	24	25	L
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READING	VANHAN	ŽL.	MM					19.0	3.15	5.10		11.33	11.85				22.81	27.10	32.40	34.52	36.78		46.91		55.84
LATIV	Ľ	+	Š					0 2 0	121	9 7	_	1 29	2		Ļ	_	24	15	20	7	8		6 !		110
2		1		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987

"Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.
Many of the readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the adjacent San Francisco State University alimement array.

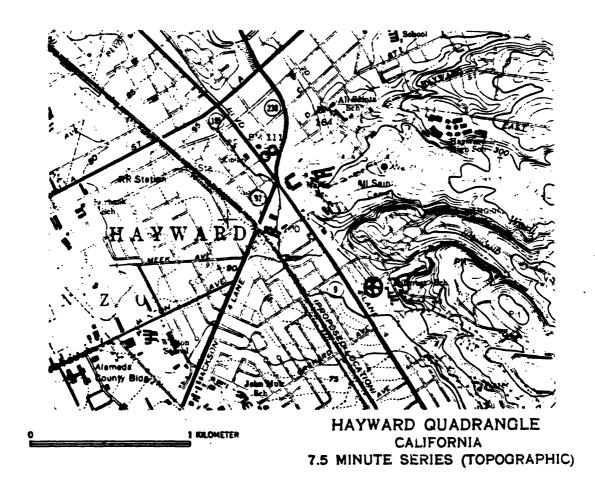


STATION HWP1

Latitude 37° 39.8' Longitude 122° 04.5'

Position 45.0 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

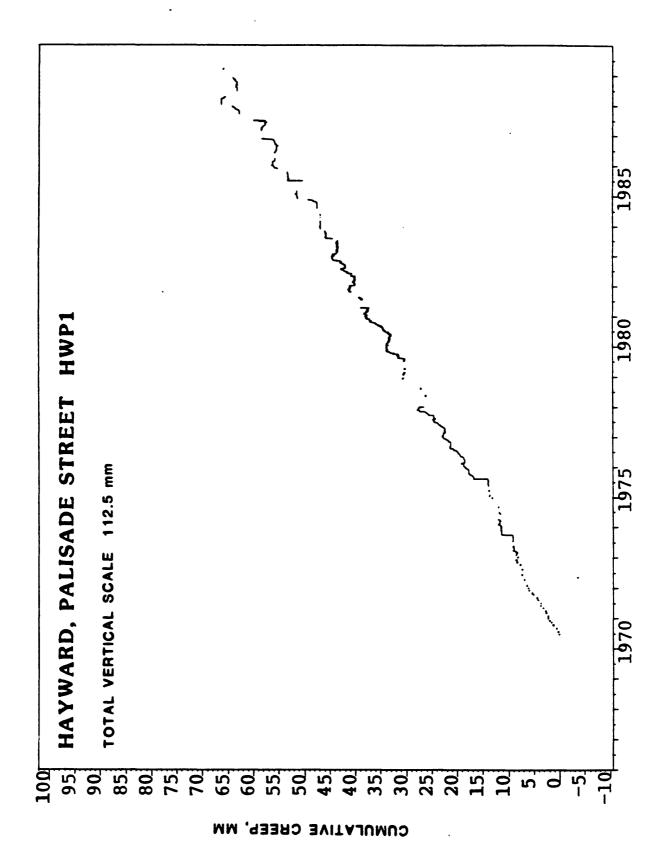
The Hayward Palisade Street creepmeters were installed during May, 1970, on the Hayward fault at a site 45.0 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the Palisade Street pavement. Creep activity at this site is composed of gradual long-term right-lateral movement of about 3.6 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. No distinct events have been observed.



		,		_	_		_		_	_	-		_			_		Η.			_	_			
	DECEMBER	2					1.88	5.90	8.34		13.82				30.50										65.68
	낊	¥					l	2	9		20				ı										12
	NOVEMBER	MM					1.63	5.54	8.25	11.34		18.29	22.54					12.14		46.92	51.39	55.37	58.43		
	NOVE	DAY					12	2	3	28		24	29					1		22	16	19	24		
	BER	MM					1.23	5.20	7.65	11.26				26.62		32.80	36.98	41.08	43.28	46.16					
	OCTOBER	DAY					7	14	9	. •		H	-	11	H	17	20 6	20	27 '	27 '					
	MBER	Z					0.71	4.57									Ī	#						62.95	63.99
	SEPTEMBER	DAY					-	8							H									16	26
	3.7	MM						4.14	7.45		2.63	14.86	22.00		7.24			39.05	42.10				55.28		
	AUGUST	Z¥		1	_			12 4	6		29 13	9 1,	23 23		10 27			2 . 3	28 4:				26 5		\dashv
		MM					28	3.70		9.23				44		89	39	4		41	99			00	43
٦	JULY	Ц			_		2 0.	3		8 9.				8 25.44		30.59	3 34.39	4 38.71		8 44.41	5 47.56			60.00	63.43
		DA	_	-	4		1 2	5 11 7		1	5		H	82		2	23	* +		7 28	4 25	7	4	4	1 28
HWF	JUNE	MM					0.00	3.66	7.41		12.25									43.77	46.94	53.27	55.84	57.44	63.41
Z	ſ	DAY					10	3	7		13	Ц							L	1	12	97	3	10	23
SIAILON	MAY	M						3.29		60.6		14.64	19.95		26.23								55.97		
_	1	DAY						10		8		14	2		3								28		
MGS	APRIL	Z						2.71	7.00		12.25			23.48			33.11	38.85	39.95	43.67	46.93		54.97		
HEAD		DAY						1	13	1	10			21			22	13	28	11	-		27		
FIELD	MARCH	Z						2.55		9.05		14.44				30.42		87.78	40.02			51.45		58.49	
FRO FR	Ž	ΔV						7		58		19				28		61	9			18		2	
JLATED	FEBRUARY	MM						2.36	6.38	8.62			19.09	23.38		30.43				43.59	46.87		26.00		
CALCI	EB	DAY						•	3	-			18	14		7				71	•		52		
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	JANUARY	MM						2.21	6.05		11.84	14.20				30.58	33.39	38.14	40.36	43.94		51.83			66.39
ATIVE	Š	DAY						9	9		58	1				24	15	20	1 4	8		15			9
COMPLY		YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1927	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

Values after 4/10/74 differ from those in earlier catalogs, due to recent discovery of an error in field reading procedure on 4/10/74.
Some field readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the San Francisco State University Hayward arrays.

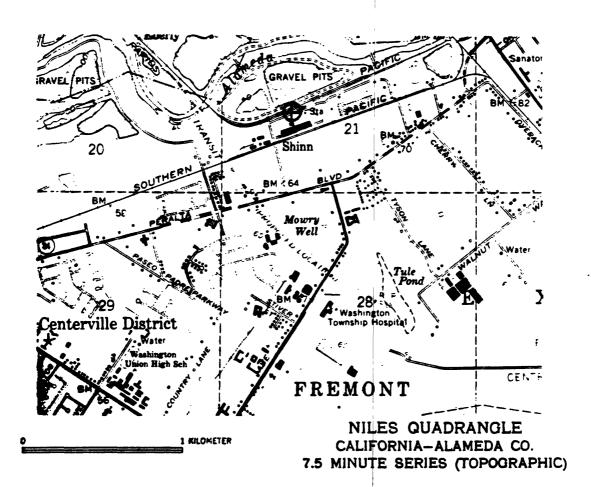




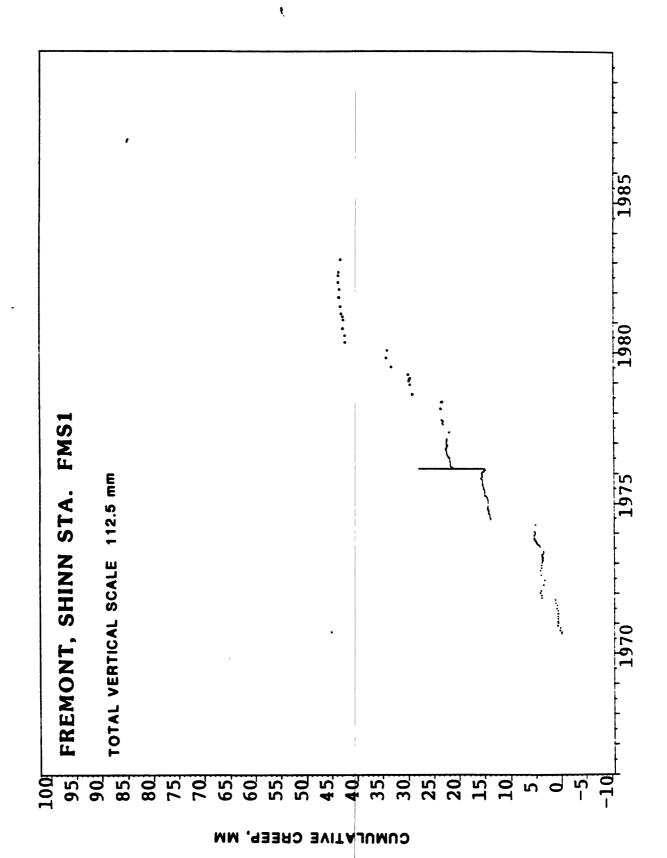
STATION FMS1

Latitude 37° 34.1' Longitude 121° 58.9' Position 58.2 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Fremont Shinn Station creepmeters were installed during August, 1970, on the Hayward fault at a site 58.2 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface in alluvium. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional events of up to 8 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate was about 3.6 mm/yr. The instruments were removed in February, 1983, due to flooding.



STATION FMS1	MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER	AY MM I DAY MM I DAY MM II DAY I MM						10 0.69 9 0.68 7 0.85 12 0.89 8 1.12 14 1.14 1 2 3.86 2 3.93	9 3.75	8 3.46 18 3.99 4 4.65 28 5.20	13 13 94 29 14 17 1 20 14 20	14 14.90	7 21.68	29 22.84	3 23.42	2 33.19 17 33.98	23 42.27 20 42.33	14 42.82	26 43.13 23 43.13						
	F	H				H	1 00	H	12	H	17	27	41	_	05			H	13				F	F	_
	AUGUST	L				L	Н	Н	Н		Н	Н	22	L	Н				Н		_		\vdash	-	
	F	F	Н	Н	H	H	H	H	H	3.99		F	Ë	2.84	H	3.19	2.27	2.82	H	-			-	_	-
Π	30	¥						Н		8				_		Г	-	Н	9						
FMS1	¥	2						0.68	3.15		13.94														
	US.	Æ						6	1 2		13														
STATIO	ΛΑΥ	Н						69.0		3.46		14.90	21.68		23.42									L	L
П		Ο¥				L		10		8		14		-	3		3	1 2	0			L		L	L
DINGS	APRIL	MM A						0.72	3 3.33	L	5.19			1 21.91			42.03	42,	43			L	_		L
D REA	F	A DAY					H	2 1 1	13	8	10	62		121		09	22	58 13	28					L	_
N FIEL	MARCH	Y MM						0.72		3.68		14.62				3 29.60		42.58						L	
D FRO	F	DAY						7 1	9	5 29	Н	19	1	4	6	3 28		3				F		_	F
ULATE	FEBRUARY	MM		Ц				0.74	3.86	3.72			21.11	22.34	23.59	29.53									
P CALC	FE	DAY						•	3	1			18	14	15	7									
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	JANUARY	MM						0.72	4.07		5.29	14.21				29.58	33.73	42.41	43.01	42.85					
M	3	YEAR DAY	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 21	1972 6	1973	1974 29	1975 7	1976	1077	1978	1979 24	1980 15	1981 21	1982 28	1983 25	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988

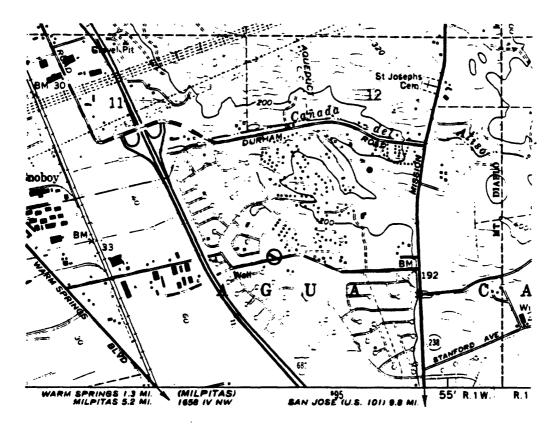


STATION XFP1

Latitude 37° 30.4' Longitude 121° 55.8'

Position 66.3 km 10-meter wire, $\phi=30^{\circ}$

The Fremont Prune Avenue creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the Hayward fault at a site 66.3 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on a broad, southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of wild seasonal fluctuations of up to 20 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral slip. The average creep rate was about 3 mm/yr. The instrument crossed a subsidiary fracture with a broad slip zone that was dominated by activity on a separate fault trace about 20 meters to the southeast. Occasional events of both right- and left-lateral offset were occasionally observed. The instrument was destroyed by flooding in January 1980, and shortly thereafter, the former site was incorporated into a new city park.

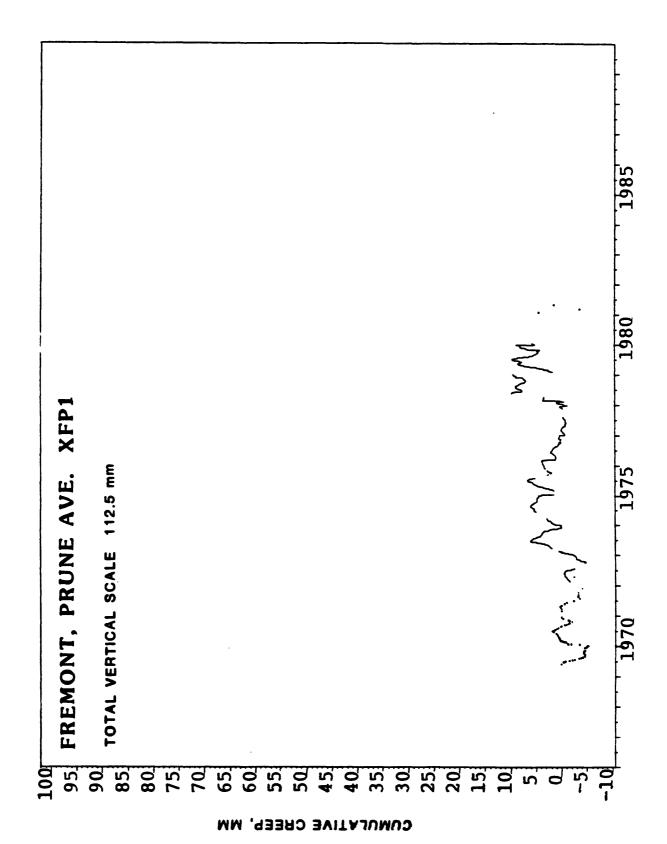


D 1 KILOMETER

NILES QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-ALAMEDA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

CUMUL	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALCI	ILATED	FROM	FIELD	REAL	DINGS	ابت	STATION	×	XFP1												
	Š	JANUARY	FEBR	FEBRUARY	Ž	MARCH	•	APRIL	AVM	Y	SONE	E	JULY	>	AUGUST	IST	SEPTI	SEPTEMBER	8	OCTOBER	Š	NOVEMBER	PEC	DECEMBER
YEAR	DAY	MM	AWO	M	¥	Z	Δ¥	MM	λ	MM	DAY	MM	DΑΥ	MM	ΔÝ	MM	β	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966							Ц				Н													
1967							Ц				H													
1968											Н													
1969	Ц										2	0.00	- 6	-2.97	9	-6.60	3	-8.77	2	-8.56	3	-9.31	88	10.46
1970	•	10.46	1	-3.07	2	.0.87	2	0.54	£	1.08	7	1.94	3	3.19	2	1.37	11	-1.61	4	-3.36.	8	-3.70	13	-0.48
1971					2	2.62	-	2.82	2	2.87	8	08.0	- 8	2.82.	12	-4.85	6	-4.81	5	-5.07	68	-6.28	8	-6.47
1972			18	.3.27	14	-2.43	L		9	1.21			- 4	-3.26			27	-8.93.					11	-5.48
1973	26	1-1-11	22	68.0	22	3.53	L		16	6.70	5 1	10.45			10	9.20	14	7.83			6	4.21	121	0.33
1974	8	2.32	12	4.32			10	6.42	23	8.41	13 1	10.22	25	11.45	13	12.45	1	12.45	15	10.18			2	9.56
1975	7	7.22			19	16.4	L						-	13.07	•	9.20					77	6.90		
1976			18	7.93			L		1	3.30	\vdash	Ī			23	2.06					58	0.95		
1977			=	0.01			21	-1.35					29	0.60*							15	-1.11		
1978			15	3.55					6	9.85	14	6.98	20	7.70	10	8.25							1	9.25
1979	24	1.58	7	2.06	28	7.12					Н		2	11.97	Ī				17	7.08				
1980	15	10.53					22	12.72			H		23	6.49					20	, 5.37				
1981	2.1	1.57			3	.3.62	13								7									
1982											Н						Ī							
1983												_												
1984											-													
1985											H				П									
1986										F	H													
1987							Ш				Н													
1988							L				-													
"Negative numbers	5 FE	pul suequ	icale C	indicate cumulative left-lateral movement	1	eral mo	P P	Ę																

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-tateral movement. 8/13/74 - Wire broke; new wire installed 9/4/74. Instrument was diementled in 1981 due to inclusion of site into city park.

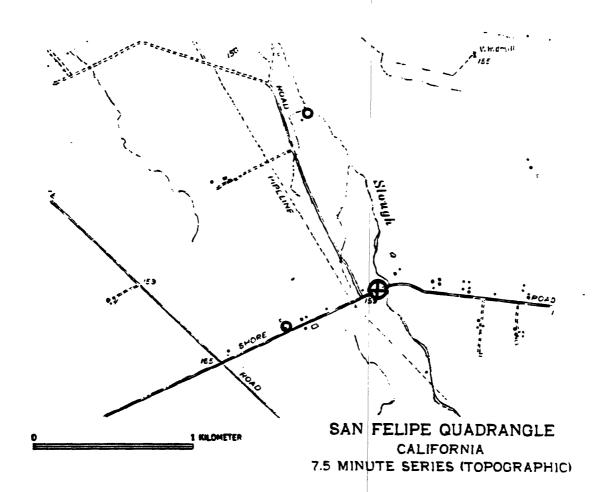


STATION SHR1, XSH1

Latitude 36° 56.6' Longitude 121° 26.7'

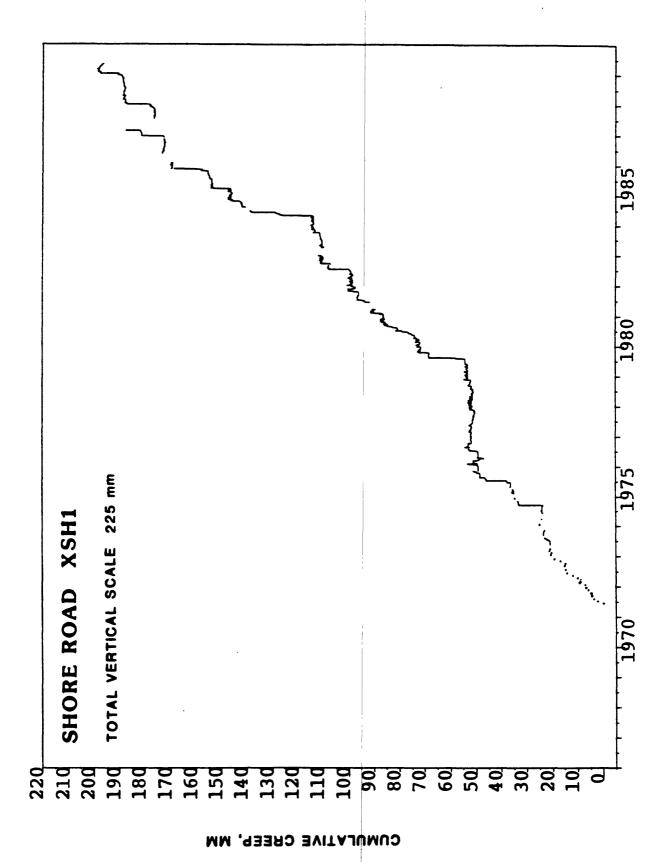
Position 109.2 km 14-meter wire, ϕ =41.5°

The Shore Road creepmeters SHR1 and SHR2, 6-meter rods at an angle of 45 degrees to the fault, were installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 10.9 km northwest of Hollister, California. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the pavement and shoulder of Shore Road in Hollister Valley. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 9 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate recorded by SHR1 was about 7 mm/yr. In May, 1986, SHR1 was replaced by a 14-meter wire, XSH1, placed in contraction across the fault just south of SHR1. The new instrument covers approximately 5 meters more of the fault zone than did SHR1, and has recorded at least one creep event of 12 mm amplitude. The creep rate recorded on XSH1 since 1986 is 7.5 mm/yr.



86.48 109.90 51.64 DECEMBER DAY MM 6.56 16 147.22 157.39 172.89 176.54 51.57 50.85 48.99 52.40 5.98 19.23 NOVEMBER DAY MM 23.25 97.98 20 23 29 16 16 28 30 51.92 50.52 34.05 145.60 14.87 OCTOBER DAY MIM 24 မ 2 မ ၉ 96.11 102.97 SEPTEMBER DAY MM 4.33 84.50 111.43 23.31 52.23 12 15 29 14 က 9 0 154.62 172.65 176.51 188.87 52.17 50.91 51.56 23.84 63.19 3.73 2 AUGUST DAY MIN 20 0 25 8 10 60 8 140.74 2.22 14.94 154.46 51.04 21.26 94.60 45.77 22 NA THE 30 26 9 اما 0 2 9 6 STATION SHR1 XSH1 153.77 90.48 98.99 49.38 51.18 53.43 75.02 110.74 24.03 22 14.06 0.00 ž 10 18 15 29 153.58 173.28 180.15 188.33 12.04 20.85 **≥** ž 19 16 16 22 125.85 35.12 49.03 51.52 XSH1 begins APRIL DAY MM 51.72 9.97 CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS 15 25 15 MARCH DAY MM 111.28 69.06 52.03 52.76 21.13 9.11 73.17 19 2 27 20.48 72.45 35.09 12 188.42 FEBRUARY
DAY MM 9.24 22 27 113.44 146.12 170.98 20.48 25.13 189.76 51.79 49.21 JANUARY DAY MM 6.64 52.00 20 20 10 12 30 28 15 1984 1985 1968 1969 974 1981 1982 ¥€¥B 1972 1976 1978 1979 1980 1983 1966 1967 1970 1971 1973 1975 1988 1977

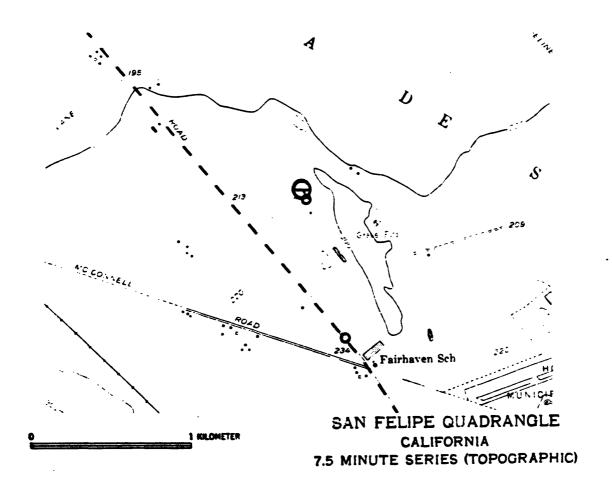




STATION BTH1

Latitude 36° 54.1' Longitude 121° 25.6' Position 114.0 km 10-meter rod, \emptyset =45°

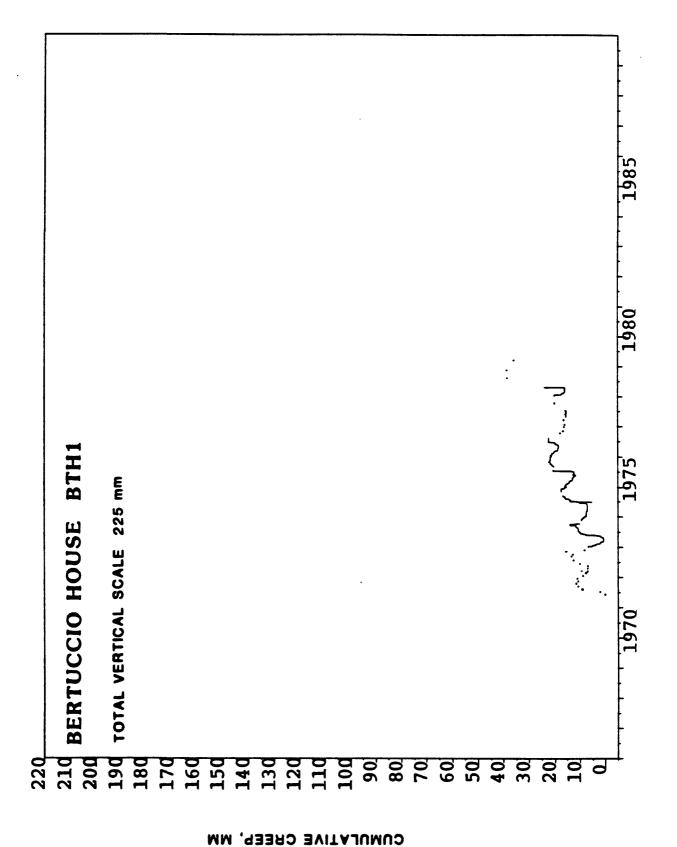
The Bertuccio Farm (House) creepmeter was installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 6.0 km northwest of Hollister. The installation consisted of a single (extension) rod buried a few centimeters below a sloping surface in alluvium near the base of a prominent southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 7 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of right- and left-lateral drift at moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 3 mm/yr, with a strong seasonal variation. Some minor left-lateral events occurred during periods of heavy rainfall. The instrument was abandoned in June, 1979, due to access problems.



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Januarty February Marical Mary Marical Mary	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	ATIVE (CREEP	CALCU	LATED	E S	FIELD	READ	INGS	***	STATION	1	BTE	٦											
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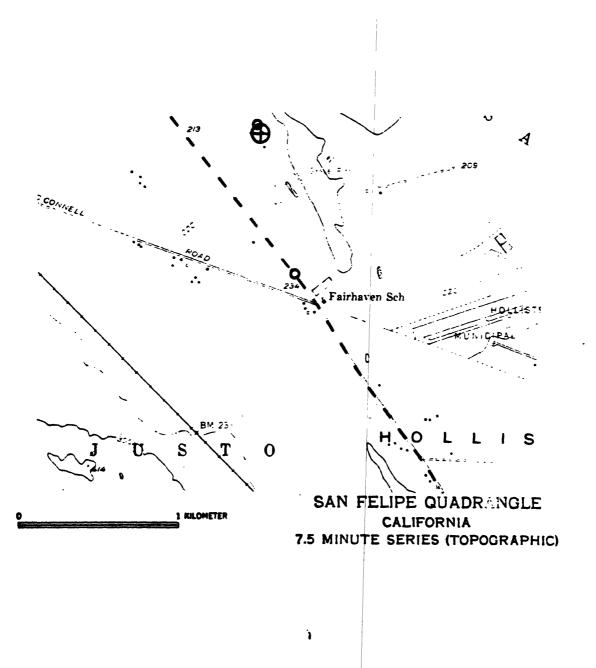


STATION BTB1

Latitude 36° 54.1' Longitude 121° 25.6'

Position 114.1 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Bertuccio Farm (Barn) creepmeters were installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 5.9 km northwest of Hollister. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a sloping surface in alluvium near the base of a prominent southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of right- and left-lateral drift at moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 11 mm/yr, with a strong seasonal variation. Some minor left-lateral events occurred during periods of heavy rainfall. The instruments were destroyed in summer, 1982, by earthmoving equipment.



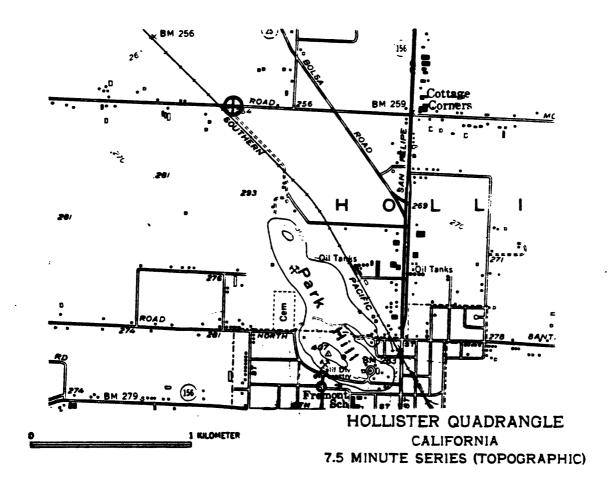
	ATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	CALC	JLATED	FRO	FELD	READ	MGS	2	STATION		BTB1	7											
	Z S	JANUARY	FEBR	FEBRUARY	Z	MARCH	_	APRIL	MAY	\ 	JUNE	E	JULY	Ţ	AUGUST	ST	SEPTEMBER	MBER	OCTOBER	BER	NOVEMBER	F	DECEMBER	WBER
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	ΔV	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	λ	MM	À	MM	ρ¥	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	ρĄ	MM	DAY	M
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1973	10	16.99	4	16.49	8	15.88			22	16.33			10	21.91	-		=	24.54			15	27.70		
1974	17	26.74			19	25.41					5	26.60	-		20	34.17			28	35.67	27	35.00		
1975			27	38.22					20	33.58	10	34.07			=	39.74			24	40.14	18	45.25		
1976	20	51.75					13	52.98			25 5	59.32			17 6	60.59			- 2	61.20	3	60.42	16	60.45
1977	20	60.70			19	62.34	13	62.62			15 6	63.00	13 6	64.47	11	69.59			3	70.00	16	70.29	Н	
1978	10	69.25					19	66.14							6	77.30	15	75.46			16	76.99		
1979					4	72.75					6 7	76.79		=	8	85.79					15	89.63	Η	
1980			27	98.90							4	107.55			\vdash		3	116.38					4 1	117.41
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1987											Н													
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CALCLE .	Former	incham	Part had	. Found instrument had been destroyed by	almos.		- Amount	no ansimment	1															

CUMULATIVE CREEP, MM

STATION WRT1

Latitude 36° 52.2' Longitude 121° 24.8' Position 117.7 km 12-meter rods, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

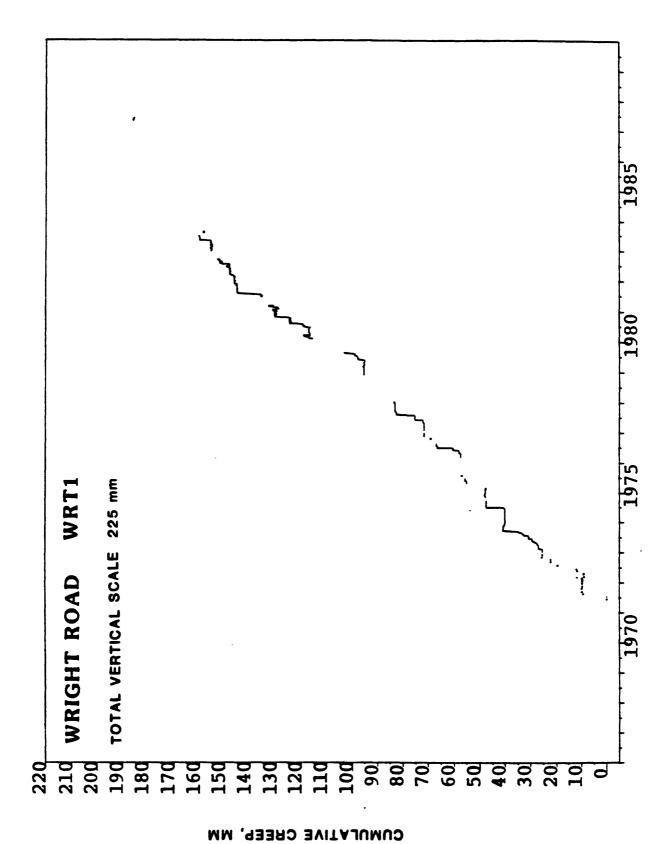
The Wright Road creepmeters were installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 2.3 km northwest of Hollister. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface in alluvium beneath the pavement and adjacent north shoulder of Wright Road. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 8.8 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral slip. The long-term average creep rate was about 9.3 mm/yr. The instruments were destroyed in July, 1983, during construction of an agricultural pipeline.



SUNCE SUnce Sunc Sunce Sunce Sunce Sunc Sunce Sunce Sunce Sunce Sunce Sunc Sun	LATIVE	CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READING	CALCU	LATED	FROM	FELO	REAC	SSMC	لتن	STATION		WRT1												
																						ł		
	Š	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MAY	Ž	MARCH	۲ 	APRIL	MAY	<u></u>	S S	پ	JULY	λ.	AUGUST	ST	SEPTI	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	BER	NOVEMBER	=	DECEMBER	MBER
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	AVO	MM	DAY	MM .	AMO	MM	DAY	MM	ΔV	MM	Δ¥	MM	Δ¥	MM	DAY	Z	ΔĄ	M	DAY	MM
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1971							L				*	0.00	6	0.04	10	9.45	14	9.64	14	9.63	12	69.6	16	9.67
1972	18	9.81	16	9.58	15	90'6	17	60'6	18	11.65	. 91	11.89	. 12	19.41			9	22.17	2	22.22	28	25.28		
1973	10	25.20	1	25.43	8	26.84			22	29.36			101	30.84	H		12	35.09			15	40.66		
1974	117	40.01			19	26.68					9	40.11	•	46.17	707	47.39			28	47.66			2	47.90
1975			9	47.55					50	55.79			15 5	55.86										
1970			97	55.86			5	55.86				Ī		Ī	17 [6	65.83			9	67.48	3	70.29	16	70.57
1977	20	70.43			61	70.43	13				1.5	76.51	18	77.07	11	81.17			3	81.88	16	82.02		
1978	10	81.88					19	L							5 6	93.12	15	93.43			16	93.97		
1979					4	69.66	L				9	98.78			9 1	108.39	5	112.21	22 1	112.49	15	112.63		
1980	16	112.35	12	115,32	12	115.60					1 7	115.74					3	123.52					8 11	130.31
1981					9	132.57		1	8	134.27	1 2	134.27			9	144.31	0	144.45			30	145.44		
1982			22	145.44			Ц				2 1	145.30	31 1	147.42	F		8	152.75					15 1	154.15
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+Instrument was removed 7/15/75 and replaced 2/26/76. Cumulative total as of 7/15/75 was used as beginning cumulative total for new instrument. Due to a correction in the 7/15/75 reading, values after that date differ slightly from those of earlier catalogs. On 7/30/83, instrument was removed to make way for agricultural pipeline.

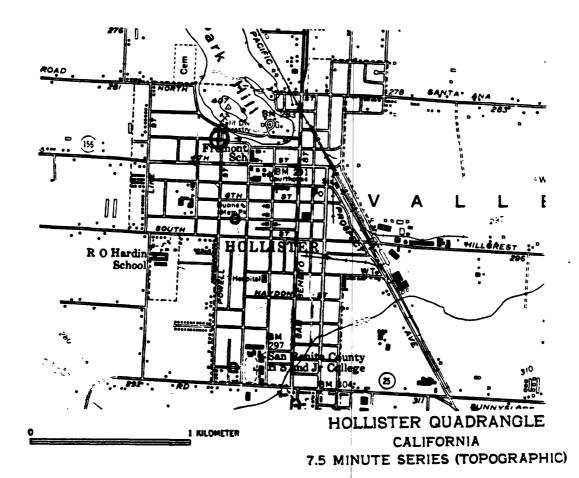
182



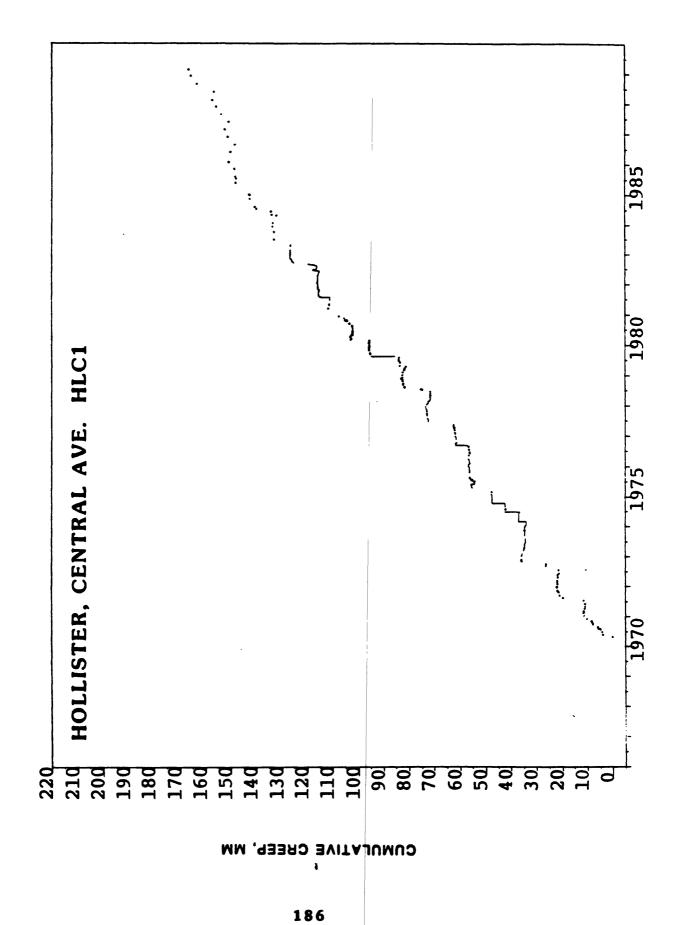
STATION HLC1

Latitude 36° 51.4' Longitude 121° 24.3' Position 119.5 km 12-meter rods, \emptyset =45°

The Hollister Central Avenue creepmeters were installed during April, 1970, on the Calaveras fault at a site 0.5 km northwest of the center of Hollister. The installation consists of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface beneath the pavement and adjacent north curb of Central Avenue. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to 11.0 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of slight right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate is about 8.7 mm/yr.



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1	DECEMBER	X					6.83	21.80			45.37		61.42				107.58		126.68						
	<u>양</u>	DAY					3	16			2		16				4		15						
	NOVEMBER	MM					8.28	21.72	35.89	34.63			61.46	73.07	82.80	95.60	105.29	115.94		133.55		148.86	151.44	155.93	165.89
	Š	M					2	17	27	16			3	16	16	15	2	30		29		+	20		29
	BEA BEA	M					7.63	21.32	26.35		47.42	56.19	61.53	72.90			104.04				142.84				
	OCTOBER P	M					1	14	2		28	24	2	3			19				31				
	SEPTEMBER	M					5.85	20.76	26.18	34.76					82.35		102.43	115.37	125.24	133.08					
	SEPT	š					2	14	9	12					15		3	10	8	29					
	UST	Z						19.68			42.36	56.03	56.82	72.80	81.97	94.34	102.15						148.82	153.77	163.07
	AUGUST	M≼						10			20	19	18	11	6	6	5		-				13	24	18
l	Υ.	Z					4.95	11.21	21.26	34.28	42.36			72.55			102.01				140.28	148.18			
$\prod I$	JULY	λ					30	12	27	10	22			18			12				9	11			
HC1	¥	Z					4.09	10.81	21.25		36.70			72.38		83.67	101.94	111.13	114.89	133.10	134.27				
	JONE	DAY					30	6	16		5			15		9	7	-2	2	68	9				
STATION	MAY	MM					4.04	10.87	21.32	34.58		55.31	56.41								134.07	148.25	150.29	150.91	156 A4
_	2	DAY					56	9	18	22		18	12								7	91	22	28	18
INGS	APPIL	MM					0.00	10.81	21.51			55.17	56.55	62.11	72.01			11105	115		132.05				
READ	۲	\wa Dw∧					28	4	117		L	12	22	13	19	L		25	124		25	1			
I FIELD	MARCH	MM	L			L		11.18	21.64	34.98	36.94		L	62.04	L	81.69		111.62		126.68					
FRO	Σ	DAY				L		•	15	8	10	L		19		_		10		28					
ULATED	FEBRUARY	MM						11.28	21.72	35.48		47.69					102.71		115.79					152.35	157.42
CALC	FEB	M						10	16	9		22					12		22					19	11
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	JANUARY	MM						11.28	21.77	35.74	34.21	47.82	26.60	61.76	73.14						133.55	143.15	151.10		
ATIVE	\$	DAY						9	18	10	17	21	21	20	10						12	30	27		
CUMUL	7	YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988



STATION HLS1

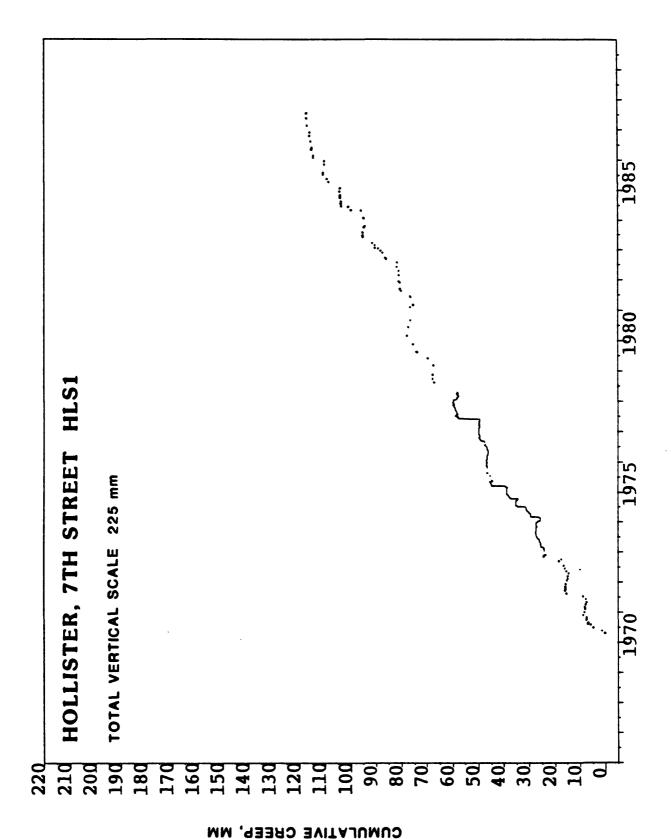
Latitude 36° 51.1' Longitude 121° 24.2' Position 120.0 km 12-meter rods, $\emptyset=45^{\circ}$

The Hollister Seventh Street creepmeters were installed during April, 1970, on the Calaveras fault near the center of the City of Hollister. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface beneath the pavement and adjacent north curb of Seventh Street. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 5.6 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate was about 7 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. The instruments were destroyed in July, 1987, during construction of a storm drain along Seventh Street.



	REA BEA	Z					8.58	5.68					49.60					80.84	87.96		103.95	110.12				
	DECEMBER	DAY	L	Н	Н		3 8	16 1	L				16 4			H		12 80	15 8		8 10	7 111			_	
	F	MM				H	48	15.71	1.59	.28	F		.34	.24	67.56	.26		80.81	.51		H	110.17	115.77	Ī		
	NOVEMBER	DAY				Н	5 7	17 15	28 23	16 27	H	L	3 49	16 59	16 67	15 75		30 80	27 87		Н	1 11	20 11		_	
	F	Ħ		Ш	_		.31	5.81	.21 2	H	.94	11	L	H	1			3	2	21	06				_	
	OCTOBER	WM W	L		L		7.:	4 15.	11	Ц	37	7 46.44	49.37	58.76		Ш				2 94.21	103.90		1 115.72			
	F	DAY	H	Ш	Ш	Н		Ш	1 115	1 6	28	117	1 2	3	9		6	0	6	1 22	4 II	Ш	ı			
	SEPTEMBER	M					6.93	15.84	18.41	27.39					67.46		76.49	80.30	85.69	94.31						
	SEP	Δ¥					2	11	9	11					15	Ш	3	10	-	29			k			
	AUGUST	M						15.46			35.34	46.57	47.40	58.28	67.09	73.67		80.02		95.04	103.77		115.62			
	M	DAY						10			20	19	18	11	6	6		22		2	10		13			
	>	MM					5.90	8.63	16.33	27.05		45.24		58.02					81.76		103.68	110.69		116.91		
П	JULY	DAY					30	12	- 92	10		6		18	-				31		9	10 1		12 1		
H.S1		MM					1.94	7.83	16.03		30.99		F	7.09		69.41	77.19	76.03	81.54	95.14	100.54					
Ī	SUNE	DAY		Н	Н		30	6	16 1	Н	5 3			15 57		9 9	4 7	2 7	2 8	12 9	6 110		H			
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ৱি	MAY	DAY		Н	Н		26 1	5 7	9 15	22 26	Н	19 44	2					-		Н	66 7	16 10	3 11	2 11		
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D RE	-	V DAY	-	Н	H	H	1	6 7	H	20	51	H	121	50 13	11	71		28	24	38	2	9				B qorta
# FIE	MARCH	Y MM	L			Ц		8.09	14.68	25.20	29.51	Н	Ц	49.50		67.71		75.28		91.38						tion of
D FRO		DAY			L			7 0	6 15	5 8	19	9		25		1 7	•	9 6	9	8 28			199	91		Sonstruc
ULATE	FEBRUARY	MM						8.19	14.66	24.15		38.96					77.94	76.49	80.96	90.38			114.55	116.86		furing c
CALC	FEB	ΔV						9	15	9		12					27	10	22	97			15	11		Devo.
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS	JANUARY	MM						8.48	14.93	23.91	25.72	38.90	46.51	49.50	59.01					89.01	94.39	104.00	114.41			in dest
ATIVE	MA	Ř						9	18	10	15	12	21	50	10					13	12	1 9 7	1 2 2			astrume
UNUL		YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	7/87 - Instrument destroyed during construction of storm drain in

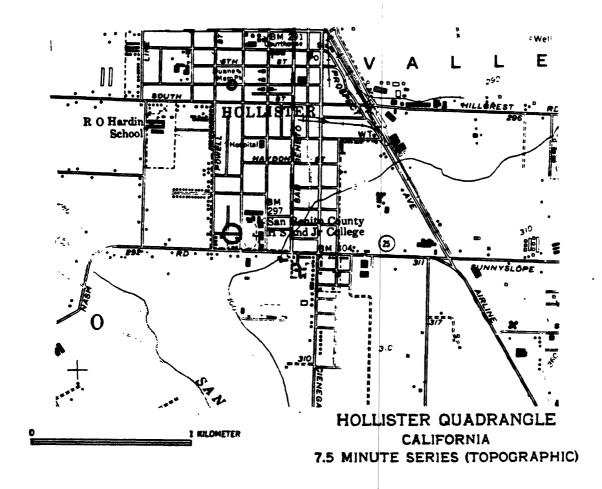




STATION HLD1

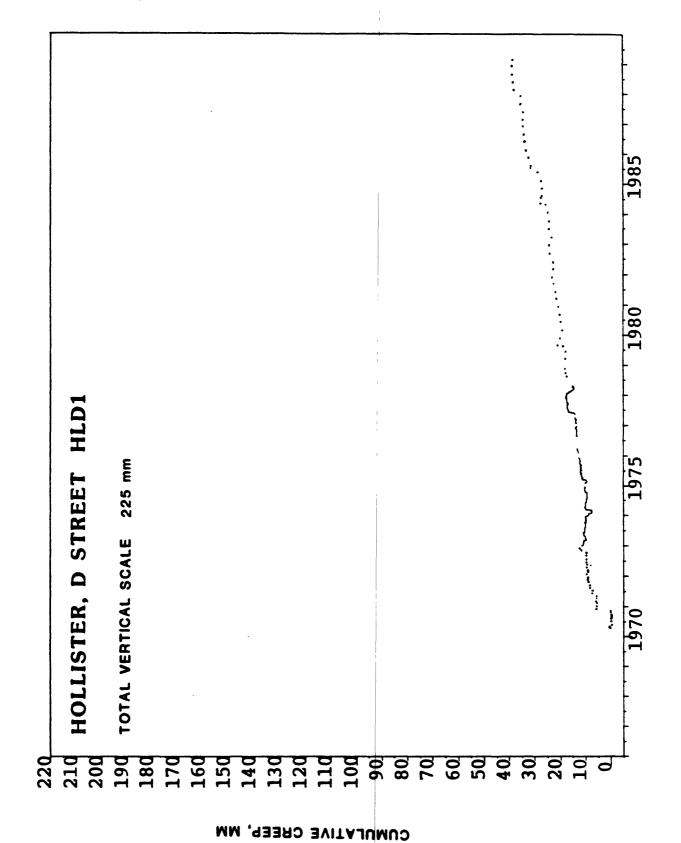
Latitude 36° 50.5' Longitude 121° 24.2' Position 121.0 km 12-meter rod, $\phi=45^{\circ}$

The Hollister D Street creepmeter was installed during April, 1970, on the Calaveras fault at a site 1.0 km southeast of the center of Hollister. The installation consists of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface of the pavement of D Street. Creep activity at this site is composed of minor events of up to 1.9 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 2.1 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. Judging from results of surveys of an adjacent alinement array, the creepmeter may span only about 30% of the slip-zone width.



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		DECEMBER	Z					5.40	96.8					13.53				20.51		24.15							
			λ					C	16					16				•		15							
		NOVEMBER	MM					0.04	8.86	12.17	9.76			13,45	17.25		19.80		23.04				31.94	34.33	35.14	38.43	
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		BER	MM					-0.17	8.67	9.57		10.18	12.19	13.58	17.07							27.08					
		OCTOBER	D¥					1	14	5		29	24	2	3			•				31					
		SEPTEMBER	Z					-0.23	8.52	9.74	9.81					18.12		20.04	22.43	24.00	24.08						
		SEPT	Δ¥					2	11	9	12					16		3	10	1	29						:
		UST	Z						8.38			9.42	11.94	13.23	16.96	17.39	18.26							34.10	35.13	38.43	
		AUGUST	ž						10			20	19	18	11	6	6		1.					13	24	18	
		_	Z					-0.28	7.52	9.80	10.18				17.01							27.15	31.47				
]	JULY	À		T			30	12	56	10				18							9	101				
2	101	Ē	3					-0.28	7.27	9.52		9.83		13.21	18.16		17.82	19.61	21.64	22.51	24.12						
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פ	2	MAY	¥					- 92	- 8	18	22		19	12			r					•	16	22	-	18	
9	2	3	3					0.00	5.68	9.36				13.14	14.10	15.37						25.58					
	EADI	APR	Š					6] 4	111				22	13	161						52					ement.
בובו	ייברט י	MARCH	M						5.71	9.05	96'6	10.27	10.96		13.84		17.56		21.27		23.06						eral mov
200		¥	Δ¥						•	15	8	50	22		19		1 4		11		28						Jeff-fat
ATER	ראובח	JARY	M						5.64	9.12	10.63		9.40	12.43				19.09		22.42					34.33	37.95	nutative
	ALCO ALCO	FEBRUARY	DAY		_				10	16	9		27	•				27		22					19	11	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
, 0550	ישבכו	ARY	MM		-				5.64	9.36	11.10	8.56	9.94	12.43	13.63	16.90						24.61	27.36	33.13			ars indec
1		JANUARY	DAY	H	H		\vdash	H	9	18	10 1	17	22	21 1	20 1	10 1	-		Н	Н		12 2	30 2	27 3	Н	Н	de de
	COMOLATIVE CHEEF CALCOLATED FROM FIELD READIN	_	YEAR	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	"Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement



Addendum: Coseismic Steps Recorded on Creepmenters during the October 17, 1989, Loma Prieta Magnitude 7.1 Earthquake

Within the 10-minute interval during which the magnitude 7.1 Loma Prieta earth-quake occurred northeast of Santa Cruz on October 17, 1989 (00:04 GMT, October 18, 1989), coseismic steps were recorded on USGS creepmeters on the Calaveras fault near Hollister and for more than 200 km southeast along the San Andreas fault from San Juan Bautista to Parkfield. Listed below are amplitudes of the coseismic steps recorded by those creepmeters that transmit data samples every 10 minutes via satellite telemetry. Data from stations not on telemetry or that showed no response are not listed. See Figures 2, 3, and 4 (pp. 5, 6, 7) for creepmeter locations.

Calaveras Fault	Amplitude of Coseismic Step, mm (right-lateral unless otherwise noted)
XSH1 Shore Road	5.04
San Andreas Fault	
XSJ2 San Juan Bautista	5.1 8
XHR2 Harris Ranch	4.25
CWN1 Cienega Winery	1.05
CWC3 Cienega Central	6.80
XFL1 Frank Lewis	-0.35 (left lateral)
XMR1 Melendy Ranch	2.60
XSC1 Slack Canyon	0.20
XMM1 Middle Mountain	0.63
XMD1 Middle Ridge	0.98
XVA1 Varian Ranch	2.86
XPK1 Parkfield	1.50
XTA1 Taylor	0.14
WKR1 Work Ranch	0.78
CRR1 Carr Ranch	0.03
XGH1 Gold Hill	0.06
TWR1 Twisselman Ranch	0.78
XHSW Hearst Southwest	0.09

No unusual preseismic creep was observed before October 17, 1989, at any of the USGS creepmeters in the Hollister-San Juan Bautista area closest to the epicenter. A slight acceleration in creep in the days after the Loma Prieta earthquake was observed at XHR2 (Harris Ranch) in the Cienega Valley, but did not exceed a few millimeters of movement.

No substantial impact of the Loma Prieta earthquake on the creeping section of the San Andreas fault south of the epicenter had become apparent by November 15, 1989.